

Weather

Misty and overcast weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 67.9 and the minimum 60.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 73.0 and 60.0.

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大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

ATTACK ON INDIA MADE BY RULER OF AFGHANISTAN

British Are Mobilising To Deal With The Amir's Unexpected Foray

OUTCOME OF WAR

Uprising Seen As Result, Long Delayed, Of Moves Made By Germany

FORCES IN CLASH

Successful Air Raid On Foe In Khyber Pass Is Reported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 10.—The Afghans are menacing India and are deliberately encroaching upon territory which is within British limits, but the exhortations of the Amir have failed to enlist the sympathy of the independent tribes.

The British troops are mobilising. Proclamation issued.

Simla, May 9.—The Viceroy of India has issued a proclamation in which he desires to make known to the loyal subjects of the King-Emperor the regrettable news that the Amir of Afghanistan, violating all treaties and disregarding the steadfast policy of his wise predecessors, has resolved on a sudden and wanton attack on India.

Excuses For Treachery
The Viceroy believes this folly is due, directly, to internal events in Afghanistan, but there is also reason to apprehend that the present breach of faith to India is also possibly the result of the efforts of the friends of Germany and the Young Turks, who failed in their endeavor to secure the loyalty of the late Amir.

The Viceroy finds evidence showing that the Amir excuses his treachery by pretending that India is in a state of revolution which will react on Afghanistan while he has also told his people that in India neither property nor religion are safe. Relying on such falsehoods, he has called on the Hindus and Mussalmans to show him allegiance. He has also freely stated that the Sikhs have fired on British troops, that Germany is about to recommence the war and that the English will be destroyed.

The Viceroy also possesses proof that the Amir has prepared false leaflets for dissemination in India and made plans to corrupt and buy certain newspapers, inspired by futile hopes of evading Indian subjects.

Earns Speedy Punishment

The Amir has commenced military operations in suicidal folly. The Amir has ventured to measure his strength against a power which has just emerged victorious from the greatest war ever fought. The Indian Government possesses an overwhelming strength and the criminal and wanton incursion of the Amir will meet the speedy punishment it deserves.

The Viceroy, having confided in the people, earnestly appeals to them not to believe false rumors and to refrain from any conduct adding to the burden of the Government. He refers to the sorrowful experience of past invasions from the frontier, from a repetition of which the Government is well able to protect them.

Appeals To Loyalists

In the name of the King-Emperor, the Viceroy enjoins all loyal people to assist the Government to crush the enemy of the peace of India and to refrain from giving color to the false stories which are being assiduously disseminated.

Enemy's Camp Bombed

Simla, May 11.—No further operations have been reported.

The reports from Landi Kotal, the highest point in the Khyber Pass, of the air raid on Dacca, at the Afghan end of the Pass, indicate that excellent results were obtained. The Headquarters Camp was heavily bombed and the Nair Salar of Jalalabad, who was in command at Dacca, was seriously wounded. Direct hits were obtained on the camps and horse-lines, tents were blown up and fires started.

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Shanghai Peace Conference Broken Up Due To Ultimatum Of The Southern Delegates

Abrupt Ending Of Negotiations Is Brought About When Northern Contingent Declines To Accept Points Presented

The China peace conference broke up yesterday. It is probable this break is final. Mr. Tang Shao-yi, chief Southern delegate, telegraphed his resignation to Canton yesterday. Mr. Chu Chi-chien probably will follow with his resignation to Peking. The break came over the Southern delegates' ultimatum.

After weeks of discussion, in which at one time an agreement was nearly reached, the Southern delegates yesterday morning presented their final views. To those the Northern delegates said they could not agree. Whether they did so on the advice and authority of Peking is not known. It is believed that they did.

Eight Demands

The Southern delegation presented a series of eight demands. These included the cancellation of all the secret agreements with Japan, the punishment of the men guilty of contracting them, the removal of all tuchuns and civil governors who have violated the law, the disbandment of the so-called National Defense Army, the rescinding of the mandate of June, 1917, dismissing the old parliament, and the recognition of Hsu Shih-chang as only provisional president. It was the last two that caused the break.

Elections Proposed

It was pointed out yesterday that the Southern contention was not for the unlimited restoration of the old parliament. The South was willing to agree that the parliament be disbanded after completing certain definite tasks. In these would be included the election of a president. It was not specified, however, that Hsu Shih-chang was not to be re-elected. The South maintained that Hsu Shih-chang was elected by an unlawful body, but that for the sake of compromise it would recognize him as provisional president to remain in office until another election

could be held. But the main point is the parliament and the Southerners held that their chief desire was the recognition of the illegality of the mandate dismissing that body—the mandate that Li Yuan-hung was forced by the Tuchuns to sign.

The Northern delegation declared these demands too strong and flatly refused to concede them. Mr. Tang then announced his intention to resign and his telegram to Canton went forward a few hours later.

Delegates Issue Statement

The Northern delegation issued the following official statement on the break:

A formal session of the internal peace conference was held on the morning of the 13th instant for the discussion of the Parliamentary question. Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the chief Southern delegate, proposed that President Li's mandate issued on June 13, 1917, dismissing the old parliament then sitting in Peking should be declared null and void in the name of the peace conference. Mr. Chu Chi-chien, the chief Northern delegate, replied that the question of Parliament was one of the most important questions they had to consider, and that when the Conference was first opened, he had expressed the hope of its early settlement. To his regret, although several conversations on the subject had passed between them, no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at. In view of the present extraordinary conditions, he felt that every effort should be made to promote unity and overcome difficulties. Therefore he hoped that in discussing this question, both sides would approach it in the spirit of compromise and not hold extreme views, otherwise the question could never be solved.

Mr. Tang then announced his intention to resign, assuring his fellow delegates that he would request the Military Commission to appoint a worthy man to take his place and that his resignation would not affect the conference. An earnest request was made by Mr. Chu, urging him to reconsider his decision, as the step he proposed to take would seriously affect the conference and the general situation.

BRITAIN ALSO REMOVES MAXIMUM SILVER PRICE

Action Announced To Commons Follows That Taken In United States

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir Charles Henry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that an order is being issued immediately removing the maximum price on silver bullion sold in the United Kingdom. He believed no other restrictions existed but he saw no reason for maintaining them.

Montagu's Weekly Report

London, May 8.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states: Following the announcement made by the American Government of the removal of the maximum price, business was done in America up to 102 1/2 cents. It appears that an intimation was given simultaneously that export licenses would be freely granted.

Although two days have elapsed since the announcement was known here, control at the time of fixing today, had not been removed.

Business Suspended

Business meanwhile is absolutely suspended as the London calculations, calculated now upon the fictitious basis of 101 1/2 cents, have no relation whatever to the actual value of silver.

Shanghai exchange has risen to 5/0 1/2 per tael.

Note: The above reflects the situation prior to the announcement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer today.

Athlone Will Succeed Devonshire In Canada

London Daily Mail Announces Governor-Generalship Will Be Offered To The Earl

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 7.—The Daily Mail states that the Duke of Devonshire shortly retires from the position of Governor-General of Canada and the Earl of Athlone will be offered the post.

PHILIPPINES TAKES LEAD IN FAR EASTERN OLYMPIC

Is 28 Points Ahead Of China, Which Is One Above Japan

(China Press Staff Correspondent)

Manila, May 13.—The Philippines led by 27 points over China, second, at the close of the second day of the Far Eastern Olympic meet. Japan was a point lower than China, having a total of 7 points.

The day was practically a clean-up for the Philippines athletes, with China showing only in the weight events and winning in volleyball from the Philippines.

Japan figured only in the half-mile race, in which Sayeki captured first place.

The final of the hundred yard dash was run in ten seconds flat, with Catalon, Madano and Machan finishing in order for the Philippines. Laurels in the discus throw went to Alvarez, of the Philippines, the mark being 105 feet 8 inches. To Jung-tang and Meng Chi-mao, of the China team, took second and third.

The Philippines took all places in the high hurdles, Rabaya, Bucoy and Buenaventura finishing in order and the time being 16 1-5 seconds. Alvarez put the shot 37 feet 4 1-4 inches. Meng Chi-mao taking second and Merced third.

In the 220-yard dash Catalon, Madano and Danao made another clean sweep for the Philippines, the time for the sprint being 25 seconds.

The broad jump proved another all-Philippines event, Machan, Santos and Saavedra, making the points. The distance was 21 feet 6 1-4 inches.

In the half-mile run, captured by Sayeki of Japan, Malinao and Talaran, Philippines, were second and third, the distance being done in 2 minutes 5 seconds.

Philippines and China entered the only teams for the half-mile relay, the former winning in 1 minute, 33 1-5 seconds.

Philippines took the second day basketball from the China team by a 33 to 19 score and China took the volleyball contest.

The standings for the meet at the end of the day were: Philippines 35; China 8; Japan 7.

What Belgium Has To Face—Begins Giant Task Of Reconstruction



Beginning re-construction work in Belgium

Ghent railway station, once the finest in all Europe, offers a typical example of the destructive policy followed by the Germans in Belgium and in the occupied districts of France. The station has been almost totally destroyed, nothing remaining but twisted iron and debris. The photograph shows Belgian workmen beginning the giant task of reconstruction at the Ghent station.

CHINESE CHAMBER HEADS SCORED FOR TELEGRAM

Chu Pao-san And Shen Lien-fang Advised Parley With Tokio For Return Of Kiaochow

Because they asked Peking in a telegram to negotiate directly with Tokio for the return of Kiaochow, Messrs. Chu Pao-san and Shen Lien-fang, chairman and vice-chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, are being made the object of daily attacks by the various commercial and educational institutions in Shanghai. Both sides would approach it in the spirit of compromise and not hold extreme views, otherwise the question could never be solved.

Mr. Tang then announced his intention to resign, assuring his fellow delegates that he would request the Military Commission to appoint a worthy man to take his place and that his resignation would not affect the conference. An earnest request was made by Mr. Chu, urging him to reconsider his decision, as the step he proposed to take would seriously affect the conference and the general situation.

Message Not Approved

The telegram was sent to Peking on May 9, China's humiliation day, without the approval of the board of directors of the Chamber as was the practice. It suggested that an envoy should at once be sent to Tokio to negotiate for the return of Kiaochow and continue the friendly relations with Japan. This passage enraged the Shanghai organizations, because, they say, this is exactly what Japan wanted China to do. Japan would welcome the Chinese envoy and make another traitor out of him.

Numerous letters of protests are being received by Shen and Chu at their residence. Some of them are sarcastic, but most of them are violent. Letters are also addressed to them through the Chinese press. They are censured unmercifully. One of them touched upon the sore point of the conduct of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, when it mentioned that the Shanghai chamber was one of the first to petition Yuan Shih-kai to assume his power as Emperor of China before the monarchial restoration in 1915. Both Chu and Shen were then officials of the chamber.

Stormy Session

A stormy session took place Monday at the general meeting of the Chamber. The members demanded to know on whose authority the telegram was sent. Shen admitted that it was sent without first being submitted to the meeting, because he and Chu thought that the matter was one which required expediency and could be submitted to the Chamber for post-sanction. He said he would resign and enable the members of the board to withdraw the telegram.

Bolsheviks Defeated By Estonian Forces

Offensive Of Radicals Broken After Six Days' Fighting, Says Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, May 6.—An Estonian official communique reports: The Bolshevik offensive has been repulsed everywhere and six days' bitter fighting has ended in the Estonians recapturing the town of Ruken and capturing the town of Calsburg.

The enemy is fleeing, hotly pursued.

Japanese Seem Indifferent As Boycott Movement Spreads

Business Houses Close Doors And Papers Their Columns Against Nipponese

With Japanese trying to assume an indifferent attitude towards the organized boycott movement in Shanghai and other parts of China, Shanghai Chinese are campaigning steadily and surely to spread the general movement to place the embargo on all things Japanese. "Don't be excited for five minutes only," is their terse and determined slogan.

The distribution of leaflets is setting forth the reasons for boycotting the movement, and handbills and posters enabling the more ignorant to join the fold, continued throughout parts of the Settlements and in Nantao and Chapel. Shops are using their front windows for the display of posters instead of their selected wares.

Plan Is Adopted

The ten-men-team plan has been adopted by various organizations. Merchants are reluctant in filling orders calling for Japanese goods, as they fear that the order might be a scheme to draw them into trouble and disgrace. To insure their safety, many shops have publicly announced that no orders for Japanese goods will be considered.

The Hsin Shen Pao yesterday announced in glaring letters above the editorial column that from today, it will not print any Japanese advertisements or reports of Japanese mails and markets. The decision of the paper, it is understood, is a great sacrifice, because up to the present Japanese have been big space buyers.

There is no denying that several Shanghai papers depend in a large measure on the advertising rates paid by the Nipponese, but in spite of this fact, every one of the eight daily publications in Shanghai has taken the stand of the Shanghai Chinese. There is a ninth Chinese daily financed by Japanese, but it is not considered as a Chinese organ and it has a very limited circulation.

Bankers End Boycott

The number of persons who visited the Japanese banks at Shanghai increased considerably. While no figures could be obtained from the managements, it is estimated that the amount of deposits withdrawn and demand for silver must have run into six figures. One of the largest amounts of notes cashed at the banks was turned in by the local military and police authorities. These notes would have been paid to the constables and soldiers for their monthly allowance, but the latter refused to accept them and the authorities were obliged to have them cashed before distribution.

The dye merchants, the oil dealers, the overseas Chinese, the cotton waste dealers, the grain merchants, the railway transportation companies, building contractors, silk merchants and glass importers were among those who enlisted in the boycott movement yesterday.

Movement Spreads Abroad

The movement is also being carried to the South-Sea Island and

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BRITISH TEXTILE BODY WILL VISIT FAR EAST

Proposal Is To Send Mission With Purpose Of Studying Trade Conditions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Manchester, May 8.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has decided to request the Government to appoint a Lancashire Textile Commercial Mission to visit the Far East to study the position and extension of the cotton trade.

Organisations Meet

London, May 8.—Representatives of all cotton employers and operatives' organizations and also of seven of the Chambers of Commerce in the cotton area, at a meeting in Manchester yesterday, unanimously passed a resolution urging the Government to appoint a commission to visit India, the Dutch Indies, Straits Settlements, China, Japan and the United States or such of these countries as may be advised, to inquire into the export trade in cotton textiles from the United Kingdom to the Far East and to recommend steps for its preservation and extension.

Mr. E. F. Crowe, British Commercial Counsellor in Tokio, explained the position with regard to the Japanese manufacture of and competition in cotton textiles.

BRITAIN PLANS OUTLAY FOR TELEPHONE SERVICE

Postmaster General Announces Big Sum Will Be Expended In Coming Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 6.—Speaking at the dinner of the Newspaper Society, the Postmaster General announced that it was proposed to spend 6 to 7 million pounds on the telephone service during the coming year.

Referring to the great increase in Government telegrams during the war, he said that private messages had also increased 10 percent. All the services were suffering from worn-out plant but they would be restored in course of time and patience must be exercised.

He added that the loss on the working of the Post Office during the coming year would be the greatest on record.

Lord Reading Resigns As U.S. Ambassador

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 7.—In the House of Commons today, during question time, Mr. C. B. Harmsworth announced that Lord Reading had resigned the post of British Ambassador to America.

GERMANY ALLOWED 15 DAYS TO SIGN TREATY OF PEACE

Drastic Compulsion Will Be Enforced At End Of Period

BALK AT TERMS

Enemy Delegates Ordered To Leave Versailles, Is One Report

OFFER TO ITALY

Compromise In Shape Of Mandate For Fiume Is Likely

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 10.—Drastic compulsion will be enforced at the end of fifteen days if the German Delegates maintain their insolent attitude.

The Chicago Tribune states that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau ordered the whole delegation to leave Versailles on Sunday, declaring that every chapter of the Peace terms was impossible.

Troop Made To Italy

Paris, May 5.—The French Ambassador at Rome proposed to Italy that she should administer Fiume as the mandate of the League of Nations until 1923, when a port a few miles distance would be built for the Jugoslavs, whereupon Fiume would belong to Italy.

Italy agreed to reopen the discussions on this basis.

The Triple Alliance

Paris, May 7.—Supplementary to the securities laid down in the Treaty of Peace, President Wilson pledged himself to propose to the Senate and Mr. Lloyd George pledged himself to propose to Parliament an engagement, subject to the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, to go immediately to the assistance of France in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany.

Treaty Condition Approved

Paris, May 6.—Considerable satisfaction is felt in French diplomatic circles over the decision of the Council of Three to insert in the Treaty of Peace a clause by which the German Government will be called upon to disinterest itself from any further agreements the Allies may come to with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. The Austrians will be able to decide whether they prefer to accept the Allies' plan of becoming a neutral Republic like Switzerland or throwing in their lot with debt-ridden Germany.

Informed circles in Paris say that an invitation has been sent to the Italian Delegation to resume work at the Peace Conference, the invitation being made jointly by the French and British Peace Delegations.

Ministers Hear Terms

The preliminary peace terms were set before the French Council of Ministers during yesterday's sitting at the Elysee. The deliberations lasted from 10 o'clock until after one.

Unanimous approval was expressed respecting the announcements on the complex financial questions and clauses anent reparation, damages and special terms imposed to provide pensions and military, economic and financial guarantees and the precautions taken to ensure fulfillment of the terms of the Treaty.

The Chinese Delegation has issued a statement ending: "The more the Chinese Delegation studies the proposed settlement with Japan, the less it understands its meaning and purpose, and the more it feels aggrieved."

Java Tea Auctions Resumed In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—Public auctions of Java tea were resumed yesterday. Prices were a penny to two-pence lower.

FIRST SEA LORD'S POST NOT OFFERED TO BEATTY

Commons Is Told By Mr. Walter Long No Immediate Change Is Contemplated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 7.—In the House of Commons today, during question time, replying to Mr. Curzon's question, Mr. Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that Admiral Sir David Beatty had not been offered the post of First Sea Lord, but he hoped he would become First Sea Lord when the post was vacant.

Admiral Beatty, he said, had been consulted on naval policy since the armistice and had also been invited, when he relinquished the command of the Grand Fleet, to preside at an important inquiry with regard to future naval policy but declined for personal reasons.

No immediate change in the First Sea Lord was contemplated, he added, and Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss enjoyed the complete confidence of the Government.

FOOD CONTROLLER TELLS COMMONS OF WORK DONE

Regulation Of Prices Made By Trusts And Other Restrictions Are To Be Permanent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 6.—In the House of Commons today the Food Controller stated the Premier's anticipated saving of four shillings weekly in the working families' budget by the early summer had been more than realized.

We had freely placed at the disposal of our Allies all resources for securing adequate supplies of essential foodstuffs.

The Food Ministry might be wound up about the middle of November as home-grown meat would be free from control at the end of September.

However, the control of milk, the development of national kitchens and the regulation of prices as affected by trusts and combines should be regarded as permanent.

SEMOFF'S ACTIVITIES CALLED INTO QUESTION

Peking Not Unduly Concerned, However, Over Report He Has Set Up Government

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, May 10.—Chen Yi, the Chinese Resident at Urga, has sent a further telegram to the Peking Government regarding the activities of General Semoff, stating that this officer has formed a new Cossack government and severed all connections with Admiral Kolchak's government at Omsk. According to Chen Yi Semoff has ordered the Russian customs officials at Khabarovsk to turn over their custom house to his representatives and is at the same time arranging to take over the Russo-Asiatic Bank at that place in order to assure himself of adequate funds for the maintenance of his troops. The telegraph line from Khabarovsk to Irkutsk is broken.

Chen Yi has been an alarmist in regard to Mongolian politics since last summer, and Peking officials, including those at the Mongolian Bureau, do not attach weight to his reports unless they are of a conservative nature. It is not thought here that Semoff can do much to alienate Mongolia from China, as his Mongolian adherents are malcontents and discredited by the great majority of the leaders of Mongolia.

PEKING PASSES QUOTA OF U.S. VICTORY LOAN

Campaign Is Aided By Chinese Press And Closes With Subscriptions Of \$78,600

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, May 10.—Peking's Victory Loan campaign closed with a total subscription of \$78,600, exceeding the city's quota by \$3,600. Subscriptions during this week amounted to a little over \$20,000 in sums ranging from \$50 to \$2,000; and the campaign in the Chinese press had the effect of bringing in a number of Chinese investors, who subscribed just over \$7,000. Officials at the International Banking Corporation say that they were obliged to turn back over \$2,000 in subscriptions which were sent in after the books for the loan had been closed.

EXHIBIT OF PAINTINGS

An exhibition of oil and water color paintings by Mr. H. Ishii and Mr. K. Zieniewski will be held at the Palace Hotel beginning Friday from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Commons Considering Federal Home Rule

Various Aspects Of Question Discussed But Resolution Is Not Offered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 7.—At a meeting of members in the House of Commons yesterday to consider Federal Home Rule, Mr. Walter Long stated that there were two considerations in favor of devolution, firstly, the congestion of business in the House of Commons and, secondly, his experience in the Colonial Office, where representations in favor of it had been made to him at different times by Overseas Ministers.

He read a letter from Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who was unable to attend, in which the latter said that he saw no insuperable financial difficulties in the scheme.

Mr. Walter Long also thought that reform of the House of Lords was closely linked with the question of Federal Home Rule.

Mr. Ronald McNeill, on behalf of the Ulsterites, protested against the scheme, expressing surprise at hearing a Home Rule speech from Mr. Walter Long.

No resolution was submitted.

HATS WERE OUT OF STYLE, MILLINERS CLAIM IN SUIT

Proprietors Of Fashion Shop Sue Arkell And Douglas For \$3,000 Damages

An action claiming \$3,000 damages was filed in the United States Court for China yesterday against Messrs. Arkell and Douglas by Vera Meier and Olga Kaitzoff, proprietors of the "Elegante," 5-A Broadway.

The claim alleges fraud and deceit in regard to a purchase of ladies' millinery. Plaintiffs declare that an oral agreement was entered into last January for a purchase of fifty hats which it was stipulated were to be bought from a certain New York firm. The agreement, it is claimed, was made through one J. Ezra, who later presented documents purporting to contain the agreement but which in reality differed materially, in that no special firm was mentioned in connection with the purchase and that Messrs. Arkell and Douglas did not undertake responsibility for the selection.

The plaintiffs state that neither were able to read the document, which was in English, but that the agent, who was aware of this fact, assured them that it was the same as the oral agreement. Plaintiffs state that they advanced \$817.55 toward the purchase. The hats arrived April 28 and plaintiffs declare them to be cheap, trashy, out of style and entirely unsuited to their trade and state that their business suffered to the extent of \$3,000, which is prayed, with interest and costs.

The claim was filed by Mr. M. L. Heen, counsel for plaintiffs.

GIVE CONCERT AND DANCE AT THE CARLTON TODAY

Woman's Club Music Section To Have Entertainment For Piano Fund

A concert, followed by a dance, will be given at the Carlton this afternoon by the Music Department of the American Woman's Club. Proceeds of the entertainment will go to a Club piano fund.

The musical program will begin at 5 p.m. sharp and will include numbers by Mr. Haynes, Mrs. Ashton, Miss McConnell, Mr. Maitland, Mrs. McMeekin and the Misses Jansen.

The affair is under the patronage of Mrs. Lobinger, Mrs. Lunt, the Misses Jansen, Mrs. Wilson and Consul-General Sammons and the floor committee consists of Messdames Drake, Nichols, Lamond, Taylor, Webb and Ashley. Tickets are \$1. For those who do not care to dance bridge tables will be available.

ENTERTAIN R.A.M.C. MEN AT SMOKER THIS EVENING

Contingent With Nouralia To Be Guests Of Landcrastrans At Race Club

In honor of the Royal Army Medical Corps contingent on the steamer Nouralia, the local Association of Landcrastrans in China will give a dinner and smoking concert at the Shanghai Race Club this evening at 8 o'clock. Elaborate preparations have been made for the function and a large number of members have signified their intention of attending.

The Race Club Stewards have placed the club building entirely at the disposal of the Association. Most of the contingent are men who have come from Lancashire.

Move Japan Made At Paris Comes To Light In Peking

Nipponese Said Action Would Be Taken If U.S. Failed To Respect Shantung Rights As Set Forth In Lansing-Ishii Notes

China's failure in vouching her wishes was cabled to Peking by Mr. Li on May 3, but the message did not reach the proper authorities until Monday. The gist of the cablegram was that in spite of the desperate efforts of the Chinese delegation, no satisfactory result has been attained over the Kiaochow question. Japan, according to the message, had addressed a note to Great Britain and the United States pointing out the fact that the United States should respect Japan's special interest in Shantung as set forth in the Lansing-Ishii notes in 1917; and she would take such steps that she deems advisable if the United States fails to observe her obligations.

Send Wire To Delegate

Action and discussions at Peking that led to the Government's decision that China should not sign the European treaty are reviewed in a cable message sent to Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, the senior delegate to the Paris Conference, according to a telegram carried by the Hsin Shen Pao last night. The message stated that the Chinese members of the Peking Parliament and the Diplomatic Commission met Monday afternoon and decided that the best course for China to take at present is to refrain from signing the treaty.

Evacuate At Meeting

The meeting commenced with a report of Mr. Chen Lu, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, who described the defeat of China at the conference. Mr. Li Chi-cheng protested against the action of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for its failure to consult Parliament on the question. Mr. Wang Yi-tang, the speaker, however, said that it was not time for Parliamentarians to squabble over small matters and Chinese should be united in their foreign policy. The meeting placed itself on record that it is opposed to signing the peace pact as compiled by the Allied delegates in Paris.

The World's Chinese Students' Federation yesterday despatched a telegram to the Chinese peace delegation to Paris and asked the delegates not to sign the peace treaty. The message follows: "Don't sign peace treaty if decision unfavorable to China. All expect you to protect our rights."

Resolution For Impeachment Of Cabinet Is Withdrawn

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 10.—Officials connected with the Cabinet state that this body has worked hard throughout the week to disprove the rumors of making good its informal resolution to impeach Premier Chen Nung-shun and his colleagues. The motion for the impeachment of the Cabinet was accordingly withdrawn for the time being, but there is now considerable danger that it will be brought forward again as a result of the policy of the Anfu Party.

This group of parliamentarians, although numerically strong and sponsored by General Tuan Chi-jui and Little Han, has long chafed under the fact that it has practically none of its members holding high civil posts under the Government. They see in the Shantung question and the recent popular demonstrations in the capital, which have resulted in the embarrassment of the Cabinet and a weakening of its position, an opportunity to play party politics with a view to getting their own men into power.

Making Use Of Events

Tuan Chi-jui is their candidate for the premiership and, although Tuan has declined to consider taking the post on account of its inevitable effect upon the South, they insist that he should have the position and that he will accept it if the path is cleared for him. This the Anfuites believe can be done by impeaching the

Cabinet, an act which is certain to result in their removal, either by parliamentary law or by resignation.

The great danger in the impeachment of the Cabinet lies in the fact that Chen Hung-shun and his colleagues are the President's men. If appointed them, and he has been their sponsor and guiding genius ever since. The fall of the Cabinet will, it is feared here, result in the fall of the President and the occupation of all Government posts right up to the Presidency by the Anfuites and their militarist friends.

President Is Watchful

President Hsu is reported as being fully aware of the situation, and he is doing his utmost to keep the members of the Cabinet at their posts. When the resignations of the Premier and his colleagues were presented to Hsu Hai-chang yesterday morning he at once telephoned to the Premier and said that he could not permit the Cabinet to resign at a time so critical for China. Premier Chen and his colleagues called upon the President yesterday afternoon to discuss their resignation as affecting the present national dilemma, and Hsu reiterated that he expected them to remain at their posts for the present.

Officials in the President's office state that this is the President's last word on the subject; that at a later date certain members of the Cabinet may be permitted to resign if they so desire, but that now Hsu feels that the interests of the country demand that they should stay where they are. This Cabinet is not responsible for the treaties which have tied China hand and foot at Paris, nor is it to blame for the demonstrations in Peking and elsewhere because of the failure of China's case for Shantung. Therefore there is no reason why the Cabinet should resign and throw the Government to the mercy of party politics.

The Presidential mandate punishing the students implicated in last Sunday's raid on the house of Tsao Ju-lin and the attack upon Chang Chung-heng appeared at midnight and was published in the official gazette this morning. The mandate was ready for publication on the 8th and would have appeared yesterday morning had it not been for the urgent advice from the Premier to hold it up.

Students Given Hearing

In accordance with the terms of this mandate the thirty-three students who were arrested on Sunday and set free again on the morning of the 7th were summoned before the Court of Procurator early this morning and put through a searching inquiry as to their complicity in the Sunday events. The thirty-three were confronted with the sworn statements made by them while in jail to the Chief of Police, and what they had to say today was found to check with those statements in every detail.

As the court could not find that the students were, on their own evidence, guilty of any wrong-doing on Sunday, and as there were no witnesses to bring charges against the students, they were released and sent home at eleven o'clock. The case of the thirty-three is now regarded as closed.

Chen Ting-yuan and Chuang Shan-chan, who have been sent to China by the Chinese students in Japan, arrived here from Tientsin last night. They say that they have worked out a definite campaign for arousing the country and ultimately maintaining China's rights in regard to Shantung and that they are going to lay this plan before the President and other high officials in the capital.

Messrs. Chen and Chuang have received word from Japan that their comrades there held a special meeting at Tokyo on the 5th and appointed Wang Chun-liao and Fang Hsin-shing additional delegates to further their cause in China. Wang will come to Peking at once, while Fang will go to Shanghai.

CZECH WAR MINISTER, GEN. STEFANIK, IS DEAD

Omsk Receives Wireless From France Telling Of Army Head's Passing

Mr. M. Engel, the delegate of the Czech-Slovak Government has received this morning telegraphic news of a wireless message received by headquarters in Omsk from France reporting the death of General Stefanik, Minister of War of the Czech-Slovak Republic.

The telegram says further that as soon as Marshal Foch heard about the death of General Stefanik, he sent the following letter to Dr. Kramar, the Premier Minister:

"Sir, the death of General Stefanik is the greatest loss to our cause. General Stefanik was a man of greatest spirit, never sparing his energy, always spending his strength without rest. Besides he possessed the greatest aptitude to appreciate the people. We will be often short of him, his example will remain to encourage us and we will remember him with greatest sorrow. Believe, Sir, in the sincerity of my sentiments. Foch."

Mr. Engel gave the following review of General Stefanik's part in the Czech renaissance:

General Milan Rudolf Stefanik was a well known astronomer. He commenced his studies at the University of Prague under Professor Zenger and continued to study at Paris, where he soon became an authority in astronomy and meteorology. He made extensive journeys throughout the whole world, making astronomical studies and observations. At the beginning of the war, General Stefanik joined the French army as a private, as he always considered France as his second home and as an ardent patriot he believed in the liberation of the country of his birth, Czech-Slovakia, with the help of France.

By sternly fulfilling his duties General Stefanik was soon promoted and called into headquarters where his meteorological knowledge and his personal qualities were much appreciated by Marshal Foch, whose personal friendship he gained. In 1916 he was sent with a diplomatic mission to Russia and Rumania, while in Russia he became the organizer of the Czech-Slovak army and the leader of the soldiers. On the beginning of 1917 he returned to France and was sent at once again to Italy where he organized the Czech-Slovak army, who fought so bravely on the Austrian front. For the great services rendered he was promoted in August, 1918, at the rank of a General in the French army. Without regard to his personal health, which in consequence of the hardships became failing, he again undertook the voyage to Russia in order to strengthen the spirit of the army and to introduce its new Commander-in-Chief, General Janin.

The soldiers revered General Stefanik as a father and under his leadership braved the greatest perils and hardships. In Russia he received the news of the formation of the Czech-Slovak Government at home and his nomination as Minister of War. General Stefanik was stern to his subordinates but most stern to himself. His indomitable will withstood for a long time the attacks of sickness until finally he succumbed in the promising age of 39 years, a true patriot and gentleman. His death will be mourned not only by his nation but nearly the whole world and his memory will live for ever.

General Stefanik was the recipient of about forty decorations from France, England, Russia, Italy, Servia, Rumania and other countries.

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SIBERIANS ORGANISE TO CHECK BOLSHIEVISM

Municipal Elections Arranged At Meeting Of Representatives Of Cossack Villages

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Harbin, May 10.—It is reported from Blagoveshensk that conditions in that region since February, when the Bolshevists made their last attempt to create disorders, have greatly improved.

The central Zemstvo is working in full accord with the village organisations. In many places the commissaries and the Zemstvo, together with the local militia, have organised volunteer armed peasant detachments which are accomplishing good work in clearing out the Bolshevists in the Blagoveshensk region.

The Russian Telegraph Agency at Chita states that a general meeting of representatives of the Cossack communities was summoned to organise the municipal elections and discuss the financial and agricultural questions of Cossack life.

Colonel Semenov appealed to the Cossack Delegates, reminding them of the great importance of this meeting when Bolshevism had not yet died out and said that the Bolshevists would undoubtedly strive to participate in the elections and create disorders. Therefore the Ataman recommends that the Cossacks carefully select the best men who are able to work for the cause on the reconstruction of the country and the amelioration of the conditions of Cossack life in the communities.

Japanese Officials Leaving For Siberia

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokyo, May 12.—General Yamanashi, the Vice-Minister of War, accompanied by Colonel Hata, the chief of the War Participation Bureau, left for Siberia today. They are expected to be back in June, via Manchuria.

FIRE IN WASTE GODOWN

A waste cotton godown near Baikal and Yangtsepoos Roads which was packed roof high with bales of loose cotton waste gave the Fire Brigade a three hours' fight early yesterday morning. The building, a Chinese house, was burning fiercely in the upper portion when the Honkoku and Soochow Road divisions arrived shortly before 1 a.m. and after an entry had been made into the place removal of the bales of cotton was begun. The size of the bales and narrowness of openings made the task a hard one but the work went forward steadily and the fire was confined to the front portion of the east wing on the first floor, where it had originated.

News Brevities

Dr. Albert E. Tenney, son of Dr. Charles D. Tenney, First Secretary of the American Legation in Peking and brother of Mr. Raymond P. Tenney, consul in Shanghai, is now in Shanghai and will open practice as a physician here. Dr. Tenney was graduated from Cornell in 1905 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1908. He practised six years in Seattle and four years in Klungkang.

Does anybody know a poem of which the title or the end of each verse is "Another Sad Victim of the Follies of the Day"? There is an advertiser whose unique want is a copy of that poem. His number will be found in the classified advertisement columns.

Booking has been exceptionally brisk at Moutrie's for the opening performance to be given by the Laura Guerite Revue Company at the Lyceum Theatre Saturday night. The company is composed of a most talented combination of artists, headed by Laura Guerite and George Ross, who are an entertainment in themselves. The opening performance will be a vaudeville potpourri, with Miss Guerite appearing in her own songs.

A fine of £20 was imposed on C. Macdonald, chief engineer of the P. and O. steamer Dilwara, charged with importing opium into Shanghai, yesterday in the British Police Court. The accused was also ordered to pay the sum of £10, being cost of the prosecution.

The case of Yoh Sang against J. Jameson was called in the British Supreme Court yesterday and struck out after the Court was informed that the defendant had paid the amount claimed, \$25.80, on the previous day. Neither party appeared.

According to the Japan Advertiser, five Russian freighters will be placed on service between San Francisco and Vladivostok early next month. The Russian Ambassador to Washington, it is said, is responsible for the choice of the port on the Pacific coast.

Japanese papers announce the forthcoming wedding of Miss Kuyvet, a sister-in-law of Major George Wheeler, and Mr. F. C. Kendall of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai. The ceremony will take place in Christ Church, Yokohama, about May 15.

Captain A. Rothery, formerly of the Shanghai Waterworks, returned to Shanghai Sunday after seeing four years' war service in France.

Shareholders of the A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd., will meet at 2 Klungkang Road on May 27 at 4:30 o'clock.

The general meeting of Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Ltd., will be held on the premises on May 27 at 4:30 o'clock.

Mr. George R. Coleman, Vice-President and District Manager of Gaston, Williams and Wignmore, Far Eastern Division, who returned from America last Thursday was taken to Dr. Fearn's hospital on Saturday. His condition is improving and his many friends are hoping for his speedy recovery.

Australian Embargo On Tea Imports Lifted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, May 8.—The embargo on importation of non-British tea has been removed.

Commons Given Report On Army Enlistment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 7.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary for War, stated that the enlistments since January 1 totalled 89,000.

Attack By Afghans Is Made On India

(Continued from Page 1)
One and a quarter tons of bombs were dropped and Dakka, for the time being, has been evacuated by the enemy.

No further reinforcements of Afghan regulars are reported to have reached Khost, but there is considerable line-line along the Kurram border. All is reported quiet from the other frontier areas.

Internal Troubles Factor In Launching Of Attack

Simla, May 8.—It is officially stated that the position in Afghanistan has changed with remarkable rapidity and dissatisfaction has spread among the troops, who demanded vengeance for the late Amir Habibullah, who was recently murdered near Kabul, despite the ostentatious unanimity with which the recent Durrani executed Colonel Ali Raza and condemned Nasrullah Khan, the brother of the late Amir to imprisonment for life. It is now openly stated that innocent persons were punished and the real culprits escaped.

Amanullah, the new Amir of Afghanistan, fearing a rebellion, resorted on the perilous measure of embarking on a war against India and spreading false stories among the soldiery of the troubles in the Punjab and depicting the rich bazaars of India as being at the mercy of the Afghan invaders.

The Viceroy of India sent an ex-

press message couched in the strongest terms to the Amir Amanullah giving him a strong warning, but without success. Afghan troops are now arriving at various points on the border while the British troops are already moving to their allotted places of concentration.

Tibetans Are Loyal

The attitude of the Tibetans on the northwest frontier at the moment is admirable. The Afghans remain staunch and the Mohmands have told Lieut. Colonel Sir G. Roos-Koppel that they are prepared to fight on our side. Much disunion is believed to exist in Kabul, where the Amir Amanullah is reported to have visited Nasrullah Khan and Inayatullah Khan in prison and offered them their liberty if they would lead the Afghan army against India. Both refused and it is now believed that Nasrullah Khan has been poisoned in jail.

Aeroplane will probably play an important part in any fighting. The Afghan and British forces are rapidly nearing each other.

Khan Of Kelat Loyal

Simla, May 8.—The Khan of Kelat has sent a message to the Agent of the Governor-General of Baluchistan deploring the insensate conduct of the Amir Amanullah, which must inevitably lead to his destruction. He renews the assurance of the unswerving loyalty of the Sardars of Kelat. The leaders of the Quetta community and tribesmen have done likewise. Marshal law has been declared at Peshawar. The Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, grossly abusing his position, has been distributing inflammatory literature and becoming a center of agitation of the wildest character. The postmaster is not a diplomatic agent, but merely head of the Post Office, which, as a special concession, the Indian Government allowed Afghanistan to maintain at Peshawar.

Disorder Is Checked

The postmaster left his office and went into the heart of the city, where he surrounded himself with a gang of armed ruffians from the drags of the Afghan population and openly defied British authority. A secret cordon was swiftly drawn around the city and the postmaster and his staff were completely surprised and surrendered. Three Indian agitators were also captured.

Thanks to the secrecy of the arrangements and skill with which they were carried out, Peshawar has been cleared of dangerous elements with no loss of life. One Indian who was sent into the city to parley was stabbed and dangerously wounded.

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BUDGET RESOLUTIONS PASSED IN COMMONS

Speaker Opposing Preference
Contents Action Would
Injure China

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 7.—The House of Commons has passed all the Budget resolutions.

Sees Harm To China
London, May 7.—In the House of Commons today, during the debate on the budget, Mr. Tom Shaw, Labor M.P. for Preston, moving the amendment against preference mentioned in an earlier cable, declared that the tea industry in India and Ceylon required no help and preference would injure China, which could retaliate and injure Lancashire far more than we could possibly benefit India.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, contended that preference would result in improving the quality or reducing the price of tea in Great Britain and developing the tea industry in India and Ceylon. We were only doing what foreign nations had done for years without complaint and if the foreign nations chose to raise the issue the whole Empire would be ready to meet it.

Point Is Denied
Captain Wedgwood-Benn contended that preference infringed the most favored treaty with China. The Chancellor of the Exchequer emphatically denied this.

Captain Wedgwood-Benn contended that preference would endanger London as the entrepot of trade in China tea.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that preference would not interfere with the entrepot trade because it was effected in bond.

A further amendment moved by the Labor Party to reduce the duty on tea to three pence was rejected by 285 votes to 63.

HUNGTING FEELS QUAKE BUT IS NOT DAMAGED

Period Of Hot Weather With No
Rain Sends Up Prices
Of Flour

(China Press Correspondence)
Hungtung, Shansi, May 5.—An earthquake was experienced here shortly before two o'clock this afternoon. The shaking resembled that of a railway carriage when the brakes are put on suddenly. It lasted about eight seconds and caused many people to awake from their slumber. Fortunately, no damage was suffered, as far as could be ascertained.

It has been very hot here for the past few days and the people are getting very anxious for the much-needed rain. The price of flour has risen from 47 cash for a catty a few weeks ago to 74 cash today. No cotton seeds have been sown yet.

Kaifengfu Notes

(China Press Correspondence)

President Hsu has conferred honors on three of the foreign residents of Kaifeng in addition to the one named in your columns recently—Bishop White. The order of "Felicitous Grain" has been given to Rev. W. Eugene Salles of the Southern Baptist Mission, Dr. Whitfield Guinness, of the China Inland Mission, and R. H. Stanley of the Y.M.C.A. These four gentlemen all deserve their decorations.

Following the worst dust storm for years we had this week two days of extreme heat—100 F. in the shade—then a fine rain which will help to save the wheat situation, though the rain came too late to make a large crop.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Salles, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stanley, Misses Nancy Lee Swann and Loy J. Savage expect to sail in June for their furlough. News comes from Mark H. Wheeler, now with the coolies in France, that he hopes to be back in Kaifeng in the Fall. Mr. and Mrs. Napier Smith are also expected back.

ALL U.S. COMBAT TROOPS TO BE HOME BY JULY 1

Have Been Leaving Europe At
Rate Of Over 200,000
A Month

Paris, April 5.—The homeward movement of the American Expeditionary Force attained its full stride last month and is maintaining it very well, so that by July 1 all the combat divisions except the First to the Seventh Regulars, who will compose the army of occupation if there is one then, will be back in the United States.

The Thirty-sixth, Eighty-first and Sixty-eighth, from the South and middle West, will be back in the United States by the end of the month. The Twenty-sixth, Thirty-fifth, Fifty-second, Seventy-seventh and Eighty-second divisions will be either home or on the way there.

During March 214,348 troops sailed, exceeding the estimate, which was 212,000. During April 221,000 are expected to sail. In March the 322nd Infantry, which participated in the final Italian victory, sailed from Genoa. Since the armistice was signed eighteen divisions, including a number split up for replacements, have returned to the United States. Of the total of 632,000 men, more than half sailed from Brest.

Coblenz, April 5.—The Rainbow Division today began saying good-bye to the Rhine. Soon after 10 o'clock this morning the first train pulled out for Brest, carrying the Division Headquarters and the units attached to it. The departure of the Forty-second Division, composed of National Guardsmen of twenty-seven States and the Third Division to land in France, is the first divisional movement of troops for home from the American area of occupation.

Three trains will leave the station near Remagen daily until April 11, when the last of the Rainbows will quit the Rhine. It is estimated the entire division will be on the Atlantic a few days later.

CULTIVATION OF UPLANDS CAUSES FLOODS IN NORTH

No Measures Taken In Manchuria To Prevent Carrying
Away Of Silt, Paper States

At a meeting last evening of the Engineering Society of China a paper on "Floods in Manchuria" by Mr. A. W. Moller was read by proxy. The author stated that nearly all the cause of severe flooding in North China are directly caused by silting, and in most cases by much greater silting than would naturally occur if nature was left to her own remedies.

The immediate cause of the intense silting was the gradual extending occupation and attempted cultivation of the higher land in the interior, without any accompanying provisions being made to prevent wholesale transferring of the gradually uncovered highland soil to the lowlands bordering the sea. It is a well known fact that the Gulf of Pechili is being encroached upon at the estuaries of the Huang Ho, Pei Ho and the Liao Ho, and that the coastal plains through which these rivers run are deltas formed by the rivers.

In the hilly district where the trees and grass have been undisturbed, the hills are covered with soil, and the center of the valleys have rocky river beds; during rains the river is a clear water torrent and a big percentage of the rainfall is held by the growth on the hills for several days, before it finally drains into the valley.

Willows grow extremely well in the silt, and after a flood, willow scrub very soon springs up on uncultivated land. The main features of the poplar would be admirable trees for initial afforestation, preparatory to some of the slower growing and more useful trees.

New Shipping Organ

Arrangements have already been made for the publication, on Tuesday, July 1, of the new shipping organ, The Shanghai Shipping Gazette and Commercial News. It will be under the immediate control of Mr. Geo. T. Lloyd, who has the close co-operation of a number of shipping experts in the Far East. The main features are reliable, latest shipping and commercial news. It will be issued as a bi-weekly organ, and will contain the latest news affecting shipping and trade from correspondents in various eastern ports.

Japanese Unmoved As Boycott Spreads

(Continued from Page 1)
Straits Settlements. The overseas Chinese at Shanghai yesterday telegraphed to their friends in the South not to buy Japanese goods. Funds were raised in Shanghai to further the propaganda work among all the organizations in the islands. Steps are being taken to clean out the stands selling Japanese toys in the City Temple. Various suggestions have been made to end the

days of the small peddlers in Nippon articles and to encourage them to sell Chinese products. Suggestions have been made to the Bureau of Government Property in Nantao, which takes care of the Temple and collects rent from the peddlers, to get rid of the stands. The Bureau was asked to disallow the running of stands for Japanese articles and to charge no rent for stands selling purely Chinese products. One, Mr. Yui, a wealthy merchant, yesterday, contemplated the buying out of the entire stock displayed at the Temple, provided the owners would refrain from showing any more Japanese articles. It was estimated that the cost price would amount to \$400.

The Japanese, on the other hand, are trying to be indifferent and to belittle the organized movement. They put on the air that they have not yet felt the pinch and feel that the Chinese merchants themselves will eventually suffer by their own folly. The following passage appeared in one of the local Japanese dailies yesterday: Japanese View Given

"We fully expected the boycott movement launched by the Chinese as a result of the settlement of the Shantung question. Different Chin-

ese organizations are passing resolutions not to buy Japanese articles, or to make use of Japanese bank notes or ship goods by Japanese vessels. "Looking at the movement superficially, it is systematic and effective. But upon close examination, one must admit that the Chinese are fully aware that their action would not alter Japan's attitude towards the matter. They realize as they must, that the boycott is simply an unnecessary hardship on themselves. Chinese merchants who deal in Japanese goods must admit this fact.

"Only people of the lower class are actually refusing the use of Japanese notes. The higher classes have not observed this embargo at all. Only a

limited number have presented their notes to be cashed by the Japanese banks in Shanghai. The daily exchange of silver seldom exceeds \$10,000. The majority who demand

silver possess only small amounts not more than \$100 in value. "There is, therefore, no fear of the movement spreading to any plausible degree."

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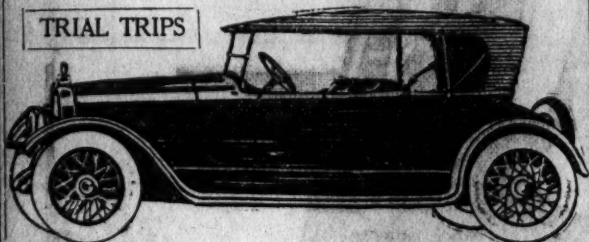
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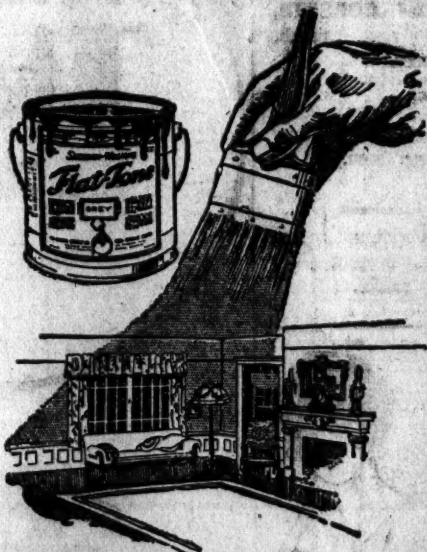
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American Who Originated A
Great Business Idea And Made
Fortune Passes Away

STARTED AS OFFICE BOY
Worked For Nothing In First
Job; Failed Many Times
Early In Career

New York, April 9.—Frank Winfield Woolworth, originator of the five-and-ten-cent store, died early yesterday morning at his summer home, Winfield Hall, Glen Cove, Long Island. He was in his sixty-seventh year and had been ill since Saturday of influenza.

Mrs. Woolworth is dangerously ill at her home here. She has been in poor health for some time. Her condition became so serious that when it was decided last Friday to move her husband to the country she was unable to accompany him.

Mr. Woolworth was born in Rodman, Jefferson County, N. Y. He was considered one of the greatest merchants in the world. He was president of the F. W. Woolworth Company and organizer of the great chain of 1,000 retail stores throughout the United States and Canada. The Woolworth Building, on lower Broadway, is among the world's greatest structures and a monument to the man who started his career by selling five-cent articles on the top of a sewing table in a store at Watertown, N. Y.

Mrs. Woolworth leaves his widow, Mrs. Jennie Creighton Woolworth; two daughters, Mrs. Charles E. F. McCann and Mrs. James P. Donahue, of New York, and a brother, C. S. Woolworth, of Scranton, Penn. The funeral services will be held in his late city residence, 990 Fifth Avenue, tomorrow at 11 o'clock. Burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Irving National Bank Director
Besides owning control of the Woolworth Company, Mr. Woolworth was one of the largest stockholders and a director in the Irving National Bank and the Irving Trust Company; president of the Broadway Park Place Company, which owns the Woolworth Building and other properties in the city. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, the Union League Club, Lotus Club, Hardware Club and a director of the Pennsylvania Society.

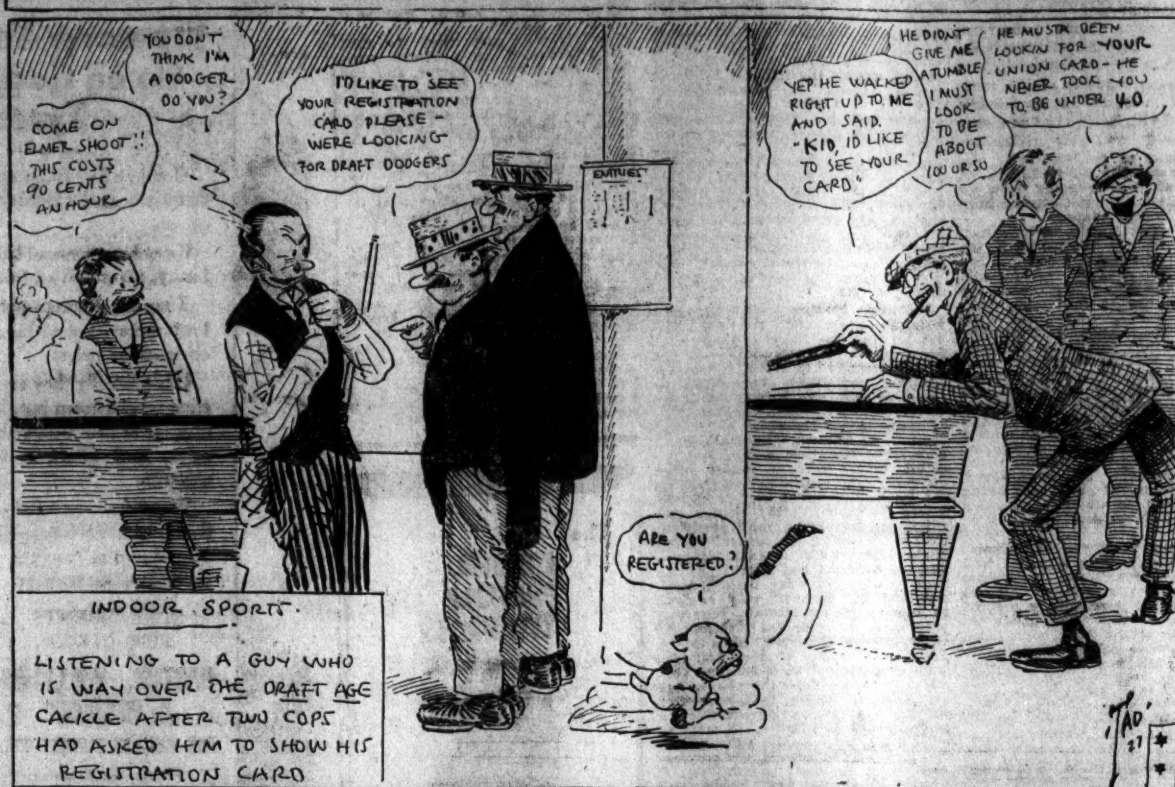
The stories of Mr. Woolworth's career, from the time he attended the district school between harvesting times on the farm, is a series of failures and successes which might have discouraged a less courageous man. He was the son of John H. and Fannie McBrier Woolworth and was born April 13, 1852.

A few weeks before his death, Mr. Woolworth dictated a short story of his career. Other than the education he received at the country school, his only training was in a business college at Watertown which he attended two terms. "The education I got in that business school did me more good than any classical college training I might have got," he wrote.

Mr. Woolworth obtained a position as salesman with another firm at \$10 a

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Today's Band Concert

The following program, will be played by the Band in the Public Garden, today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March, When the Yanks Come Marching Home.....Watson
2. Overture.....
3. Selection—Hawaiian Songs and Dance.....Lake
4. (a) One Step—Some Day They're Coming Home Again.....Hilbert
- (b) Fox Trot—While the Incense is Burning.....Smith
5. Selection—The Earl and the Girl.....Caryll
6. A. de Knyum, Conductor-in-Charge.



Doctor's Opinion:

"Being convenient to prepare and all that can be desired as a sustaining diet, we greatly value its use."

Sold by all Druggists & Stores.

week. This was reduced to \$8 because he didn't show satisfactory results.

Worry over his failure caused illness and he returned to the farm for a year.

In 1877 Mr. Woolworth again tried to be a merchant. He was given another position as salesman, at a wage of \$10 a week, with the firm of Moore and Smith, in Watertown. He had married and his first child had been born when his wages were cut to \$8.30 a week. In spite of this, he had saved \$50 by the end of 1878.

Mr. Woolworth developed the five-and-ten-cent idea from the top of a table. One of the first of his bargain successes came when he placed an array of articles on the table marked, "Your choice for five cents." The purchasing power of a stipulated price mark had been demonstrated and he never abandoned the idea, even in the face of obstacles and reverses.

First Store In Utica

The first five-and-ten-cent store was opened in Utica with Mr. Woolworth's savings of \$50 and a small loan from his father. The store started in that city in June, 1879, was successful at first, but he later sold out part of the store for \$170 and sent the remaining stock, valued at \$400, to Lancaster, Penn. The store started in that city in June, 1879, was Mr. Woolworth's first successful mercantile enterprise. The first day's sales amounted to \$127.64. Last year's profits of the F. W. Woolworth Company totaled \$107,175,000.

From this beginning a store was opened in Harrisburg. Then followed stores in Philadelphia and other cities. Three out of five were failures, according to Mr. Woolworth's story. He had brought in his brother, C. S. Woolworth, who managed the Lancaster store, and later went back to Watertown and hired Carson C. Peck, an old associate, who later came to New York to become general manager of the Woolworth stores. Mr. Woolworth went to Europe and other markets to survey the buying fields for his five-and-ten-cent articles.

The tremendous amount of book-keeping for this enterprise required figuring profits down to mills. Where such articles as tacks and hairpins

and countless household articles were involved, the profits depended solely on large distribution.

250 Tons Of Hairpins A Year

More than \$1,000,000 pounds of candy are sold by the chain stores each year. Three large factories work all year to supply the stores with 250 tons of hairpins. More than 20,000 employees are required to operate the stores. It is estimated the stores have 3,000,000 customers daily.

Seymour H. Knox, Mr. Woolworth's cousin, joined him in 1884. Their first failure was in Newark, N. J. Later they were successful in Erie, Penn. Mr. Knox afterward withdrew to open stores of his own. The Knox stores became successful, and in 1912 were amalgamated with 112 Woolworth stores. P. M. Kirby, another former partner of Mr. Woolworth, also joined him in that year, with 96 stores. E. P. Charlton, another of the former five-and-ten-cent store associates, joined the amalgamation of 1912 with 52 stores.

In the first ten years of his career Mr. Woolworth opened twelve stores,

with a partner in each store. He was unsuccessful in the larger cities until 1905, when he incorporated the F. W. Woolworth Company, with 318 stores, with a capital of \$10,000,000.

Store Managers Share Profits

"One of the big factors in my success," wrote Mr. Woolworth, "has always been my willingness to let the men associated with me make all the money they could. Extraordinary values for minimum prices have built the business. The policy has been all along to keep the unit of profit small and to put all our effort into volume of sales."

"All of the men, from the store managers up, excepting the president and three vice-presidents, have no salary, but are compensated on a profit sharing basis."

"I have had plenty of discouragements all my life, but I never took my eyes off the goal, and I say to young men that there is just as good a chance today as there was when I started in business."

IN RAIN

Those big, sharp gear teeth can't slide over the wet slimy surface. They cut down through the film to the pavement underneath.

Miller TIRES

GEARED TO THE ROAD
get a firm grip and hold on, preventing both skids and side slips.

The tire with the natural vegetable wax and oil retained in the cotton fabric.

THE MILLER RUBBER CO. Akron, U.S.A. Sole Agents HUDFORD GARAGE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

PROPOSED SCHEDULE

(Subject to Change)

SHANGHAI TO VANCOUVER

- Empress of Asia 14 June
- Empress of Japan 27 June
- Empress of Russia 12 July
- Monteagle 25 July
- Empress of Asia 9 August

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD

Correspondents throughout the World

For information regarding fares, sailings, etc., apply to:
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Acting General Agent
Passenger Department
Palace Hotel Building,
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Tel: Central 182.

For through bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to:
L. E. N. RYAN
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Corner Peking and Yuen
Ming Yuen Roads,
Shanghai.
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The Personal Writing Machine

Do you realize what a personal writing machine could do for you? You write letters which you want to look businesslike. You probably also write manuscripts, plans, proposals or reports. Eventually you have them typed — why not in the first place?

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA
DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.
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All of the Comforts and Luxuries of a High - Priced Car are embodied in the

OAKLAND

5-Seater, 6-Cylinder Touring Car

ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST

MEDIUM-PRICED CARS

Economy

in gasoline consumption, and in upkeep and running expenses, is claimed for many makes of cars. In the case of the "Oakland" it is no vain boast. Buy one and judge for yourself.

—

We have a small stock of these cars on hand, and we shall be delighted to demonstrate. Telephone to us.

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THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

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SENNET FRERES

beg to announce their removal to

No. 24-A Nanking Road

(Ezra Building)

where they will continue as heretofore their business in Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, etc.

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VEGETABLE

and

FLOWER SEEDS

A full assortment on hand

From the

American Seed Tape Co.

30 cts. per package

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

"The Store of Quality"
SHANGHAI
Send for illustrated catalog.

Where Civilisation Rubs Elbows With The Stone Age

In Darien, barely one hundred miles west of the Panama Canal, with its stupendous locks, busy shops, immense docks, and roaring railway-trains, lies an area of more than 2,400 square miles, practically unexplored and as much a terra incognita as the heart of Africa. It is inhabited by savage Indian tribes who permit no civilized man within their territory. Occasionally, however, some daring explorer, taking his life in his hands, penetrates the barred zone and returns to tell the tale. An account of this kind is given in *The Wide-World Magazine*, by A. Hyatt Verrill, author, naturalist, and explorer, who tells of his travels among the wild tribes of Darien. Speaking of his first meeting with the denizens of the wilderness, he says:

"The next morning we reached the first Indian settlement on the Yari River. This was a village of Chokos, a happy, good natured tribe, who, although comparatively near the settlements, live as simply and as primitively as before Europeans first set foot on American soil. The men were nude, save for breech-cloths of red and blue cotton; the women wore only a scant kilt of cotton, and both men and women had their copper-brown skins decorated with red and black painting. The old chief, who was a ragged coat in place of royal robes, came forward and welcomed me gravely and invited me to his house.

"The Choko house is a simple affair of poles and thatch raised from the ground on posts, and with a floor of split cane which is reached by means of ladders made by cutting notches in poles. The interior is roughly divided by imaginary lines into three sections, one for the men, one for the women, and the third for the kitchen. Furnishings are of the simplest, for the Chokos are ignorant of the art of weaving and never use hammocks, but sleep upon the floor with wooden stools for pillows and the tough inner bark of the rubber-tree for blankets. They are very deficient in arts, and even their basketry and pottery are very crude, but they are quite adept at wood-carving, and make excellent spoons, paddles, stirrers, and other utensils, as well as decorated and carved calabashes.

"Like all the Darien Indians, the Chokos have a great number and variety of gods or idols, carved from wood and gaily painted. Strictly speaking, they are not true idols, for they are not worshipped and have no sacred significance, but are more in the nature of fetiches or talismans. There are gods of sickness, of dances, of drink, of the house, of hunting, of travel, of crops, and in fact, of everything, and if one of the gods fails to make good it is promptly discarded or destroyed, and another made to take its place. Owing to this custom, I had little difficulty in obtaining splendid specimens of the Indians' gods, for I had merely to give a gift sufficient in value to secure it. On one occasion I obtained a beautiful carved 'Cocobolo' god of sickness by giving a man of fever after the god had failed, but the most amusing incident occurred when I was among the Cunas. I noticed a very large and fine god which had been placed in charge of the village granary, and while examining it I discovered that a woodpecker had made its nest in the back of the god's head. Of course, even an Indian would lose faith in a god after that, and they gladly turned it over to me.

"The Chokos are musical and use gongs, flutes, and drums. They delight in dancing and dances are held on every pretext. The explorer describes one of these in which only the men took part:

"Their faces and bodies were painted in intricate patterns and in their ears were enormous silver earrings of two kinds, one in the form of a large hoop decorated with beads and bangles, the other being a silver beaded peg hung with more bangles. These were inserted through the ears and tied to either behind the neck. Around shoulders and chest they wore countless strings of multicolored beads, broad, woven bead belts were tied about their waists, wide silver bands encircled arms and ankles, their necks were hidden under collars and necklaces of silver and mother-of-pearl, and on their coarse blacker hair were beautifully wrought bead heads. A few also wore bright-colored crowns, and strangely enough, these were made of strips of painted wood and bamboo instead of feathers. Indeed, I soon found that these Indians never use feathers for any purpose whatsoever, but are exceedingly fond of flowers and do not think their dance costumes complete until they have stuck red and yellow blossoms in their hair and ears.

"When dancing the men carry carved wooden animals and birds suspended from wands at the end of their ceremonial dances, sticks which are carved to imitate human figures or spears. Not only do all the men dance together, as among other tribes, but solo dances are also held, the dancer performing on a painted and carved wooden platform, while above his head is suspended a curious sort of canopy consisting of hoops to which are fastened painted wooden pendants which rattle together with a musical sound much like the Japanese affairs of glass which we hang in doorways or on verandas.

"During the Chokos' good-by, the explorer continued his journey into the wilds, traveling by canoe on the Capetti River. His objective was the territory of the Cunas. Of these he mentions two tribes, the 'tame' and the 'wild'. He says:

"Several hours more of tedious poking up the Capetti brought us to the first Cuna village. Here there were a number of houses, large, well-built affairs, walled with cane and

two stories in height, and close to each was a smaller building which served as a kitchen and quarters for the women. The Cuna women are very shy and retiring, and, according to the Cuna men, are very delicate and unable to labor in the fields, to take long journeys, or even to expose themselves to bright sunshine. This may be very true, or it may have been merely an excuse for the women keeping out of sight, but in all the Cuna villages I visited I found the women remained in seclusion within their quarters and only ventured forth to bathe early in the morning and late in the afternoon, and, unlike most Indian women, they certainly did no manual labor.

"The large Cuna houses were very clean and neat, and were comfortably furnished with huge wooden seats, luxurious hammocks, and quantities of baskets, utensils, etc. The men were all dressed in shirts and trousers, for, oddly enough, the Cunas, although much farther from the settlements than the Chokos, are far more civilized in many respects. But despite their garments these 'tame' Cunas were very savage in appearance, owing to their painted faces, and even those who were all dressed in canvas bore the Cuna tribal mark on the nose.

"These Cunas were most polite and friendly, but they refused to permit me to do anything but to move about until the chief had been summoned. A few hours after my arrival the chief appeared, accompanied by several subchiefs, a long conference ensued, I was questioned at length, and the chiefs held another conference.

"At last the chief decided that I might be permitted to take photographs and make collections, and we were soon on friendly terms. I had visited these 'tame' Cunas mainly to obtain information regarding the 'wild' tribesmen of the forbidden district, and to acquire a knowledge of their customs and language, which I thought would be of use to me in my attempt to penetrate the dangerous zone. But when I mentioned this to the Cunas on the Capetti they did everything to dissuade me from entering the wild Cuna district, assuring me that to do so meant death, and that even members of their tribe were not allowed in the closed territory. The explorer had had considerable previous experience with 'wild' tribes, having penetrated districts in Guiana where no white man had ever been before. Hence he was not to be dissuaded from his purpose to visit the 'wild' Cunas, in spite of the fact that he was regarded with many tales of their interesting and terrible ways. For instance, he was told of a party of rubber-gatherers, one hundred strong, who had gone forth believing their numbers would awe the Indians. They had not seen a single savage, but each morning two or three of their number had been killed by poisoned arrows fired by invisible foes. Of two Pargians who had returned after being driven away by the tribe, the thumbs had been sent down to the settlements

as souvenirs. Nevertheless, Mr. Verrill set out in a canoe on the Rio Chico and presently found himself in the midst of the wild tribesmen. His account continues:

"Upon rounding a turn in the river, we were greeted by the yelps and barks of a dozen or more vicious-looking dogs and came suddenly upon a landing-place with several narrow dugouts moored to the bank. We had no means of knowing if we were in the forbidden district or not, and as it was out of the question to go ashore, we merely waited in mid-stream until something should happen. "Almost immediately several men appeared from the bushes upon the bank, and instantly I knew we had reached the country. They were dressed in the same manner as the 'tame' Cunas, for the men were naked to the waist, their bodies and limbs were dyed blue, scarlet, and black, their faces were grotesquely and frightfully painted, and their long black hair hung below their waists. They were such a savage, picturesque lot that I hurriedly opened my camera and frantically snapped to photograph them, regardless of consequences, but at first sight of the instrument the Indians ducked out of sight. But the peace of laughter and good-natured exclamations which sounded from the screen of foliage somewhat reassured us, and calling to the Indians in Spanish, we asked them to call the dogs and allow us to land.

"For a moment there was silence, and then an older man appeared, and with sharp blows and shouts the yelping curs were driven off and we were rather promptly ordered ashore. In a few curt words we were told to follow, and, surrounded by the savage-looking Cunas, we marched off along a narrow winding trail. As we walked along, I studied the Indians with interest, but aside from the fact that they were very muscular, splendidly built fellows, I could gain but little idea of their appearance as the features were effectively disguised by the multi-colored paint. They were armed with arrows, spears, and a occasional shotgun.

"The trail twisted and wound about until I lost all sense of direction, and then, descending a steep bank, we came upon a shallow stream with a good-sized village visible among plantain and banana-trees on the opposite bank. As we entered it, some naked children scuttled out of sight, and I caught glimpses of one or two women hastily disappearing within their quarters. We were led to the largest house in the village, and clambering up the crude ladder, found ourselves in a big, airy room. From the rafters were suspended great golden sheaves of rice-heads, elaborately carved, stools were placed about; baskets, drums, and other utensils were hung upon the walls, or tucked between the rafters and the thatch. A number of beautiful cotton hammocks were swung between the posts and beams.

"One of these was seated a dignified old man, who rose as we entered and greeted us gravely in Spanish. He was tall and rather stout, with a splendid head, and was dressed in trousers and shirt, and carried a pink silk kerchief bound around the neck of long black hair which was coiled upon his head.

Unlike his fellows, he was not painted, and his wrinkled, yellow face was far from savage or forbidding.

"He was the chief, and at once proceeded to question me as to the object of my visit, and as to why I had entered his territory. He listened attentively to my explanation, and in order to make clear the object of my studies among the Indians, I handed him a number of photographs of the Indians and his fellows, and a lively discussion ensued as the pictures were passed from hand to hand, but later I found I had made a great mistake in exhibiting the photographs, and that their women would also appear almost naked in a picture, and consequently no woman was permitted outside of her quarters during my stay.

"Following lengthy conferences and weighty deliberations, the old chief decided that the traveler might stay one day or two, and that he should also be permitted to collect specimens, secure a vocabulary, take measurements of men, and photograph some of the boys. Mr. Verrill continues:

"Then, in a very official decision, he became quite friendly. I soon found that these people, although 'wild', were in reality more civilized than the 'tame' Cunas or the Chokos, and that they were well informed of the world's doings and were very intelligent. All possessed clothes and tools, and in several of the houses there were sewing-machines, and the old chief had taught his two sons to read and write both Spanish and English. In the evening, after having delivered his official decision, he became quite friendly. I soon found that these people, although 'wild', were in reality more civilized than the 'tame' Cunas or the Chokos, and that they were well informed of the world's doings and were very intelligent. All possessed clothes and tools, and in several of the houses there were sewing-machines, and the old chief had taught his two sons to read and write both Spanish and English. In the evening, after having delivered his official decision, he became quite friendly. 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Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS
報 陸 大

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1919

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 679.

China Sea.

Chefoo District.

Chefoo Harbour—Northern
Entrance to Inner Harbour
under construction.

Northern end of Breakwater
Light buoy discontinued
Beacon light established.

Eastern end of Mole
Light buoy—Characteristics
of light changed.

NOTICE is hereby given that
the following alterations have been
made in the Aids to Navigation
marking the Northern Entrance to
the Inner Harbour (under con-
struction) in Chefoo Harbour.

The black buoy (Contractor's
No. 1), moored off the northern end
of the Breakwater, has been dis-
continued.

A black, iron trestle structure,
exhibiting an occulting white light
every 3 seconds thus:—

Light 0.5 seconds

Eclipse 2.5 seconds

has been established on the northern
end of the Breakwater (under con-
struction). This light, which is
elevated 18 feet above high water,
marks the eastern side of the Nor-
thern Entrance to the Inner Har-
bour.

The characteristics of the light
exhibited on the RED light buoy
moored off the eastern end of the
Mole (under construction) have
been changed and the light now
shown from this buoy is a RED
light occulting every 3 seconds,
thus:—

Light 0.3 seconds

Eclipse 2.7 seconds

This buoy, as heretofore, marks
the western side of the Northern En-
trance to the Inner Harbour.
By Order of the Inspector General
of Customs,

T. J. ELDRIDGE,

Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 12th May, 1919.

EXHIBITION

of

PAINTINGS

by

K. Zieleniewski

Polish Artist

and

H. Ishii

Japanese Artist

will be held at the

PALACE HOTEL

on

16th, 17th, 18th May

10 a.m. — 9 p.m.

Admission Free

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY
SHANGHAI

The Entrance Examinations of
the Pennsylvania Medical School,
the School of Arts, School of
Science, and Middle School will be
held from Wednesday, June 11th
to Saturday, June 14th. For further
information apply to the Registrar.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB

POSTPONEMENT

The "At Home" arranged for
Monday, 12th inst., which had to
be postponed on account of incle-
ment weather conditions, will take
place on Friday, 16th inst., (wea-
ther permitting) when the Mem-
bers of the Club will be "at home"
to their friends from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

C. D. FIELD, Secretary.

23551

CONCERT-DANCE

Proceeds for a

"PIANO FUND" for the
American Woman's Club

CARLTON CAFE

May the fourteenth

Admission \$1.00.

Musical program 5 p.m. sharp.

23557

NOTICE

American goods for ladies, voile for
dresses; black and white silk stock-
ings; dresses for children; other
articles. 87 Range Road, corner
Haskell Road.

23554

NOTICE

The International General Elec-
tric Co. of America, begs to an-
nounce that the name of the Amer-
ican Electric Edison Corporation of
China has been changed to
CHINA GENERAL EDISON
COMPANY INCOR-
PORATED.

All bills and correspondence
should be addressed to the above.

23542 M.15.

Conseil d'Administration Municipal
de la

Concession Francaise de Changhai

EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL

DE 1911

(Obligations à 6%)

Aucune opération de transfert ne
sera enregistrée du 19 au 31 Mai
inclus.

Par ordre,

Le Secrétaire p. i. du Conseil,

P. LEGENDRE.

French Municipal Council

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1911

(6% Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan
will be closed from 19th to 31st
May, both days inclusive.

By order,

P. LEGENDRE,

Acting Secretary.

23517

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical
University Clinic of Berlin)

Specialist in venereal diseases.

Office: 85 Szechuen Road.

Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.

Telephone: No. C. 3844.

LOST

Delivery order, issued by the
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf and
Godown Co., Footung, B/L No.
179, for two cases screws ex s.s.

"Slavic Prince," marked

This is now declared null and void

and the public are warned against

negotiating same. Duplicate is

being issued.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.,

38 Canton Road.

23501

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY
GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

LUNCH just like you get in the
States, 11.30 and until 2.00 p.m.
(excepting Sunday).

At SULLIVANS,

Nanking Road.

Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of issue until further notice
95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution
Y. passed at the Annual Meeting of
Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the
Council hereby invites applications for
debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of
1919.

The debentures in this issue will
bear interest from the date of pur-
chase at the rate of 7 per cent per
annum payable on June 30 and Decem-
ber 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent
until further notice and will be re-
deemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denomi-
nations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls.
100 to suit the convenience of appli-
cants.

Application forms can be obtained
from the Treasurer, Finance Depart-
ment, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all
enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

23564

CHEAP SALE

40% DISCOUNT

OFF ALL GOODS

For Four Weeks Only

**GOLD, SILVERWARE,
JADES**

Gems and other precious

Stones

SING FAT & CO.

43A Kiangse Road

22235

Consolidated Rubber Estates

(1914), Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Notice is hereby given that the fifth
Annual Ordinary General Meeting of
Shareholders of the above Company
will be held at No. 27 Nanking Road,
Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 14th day
of May, 1919, at 4.30 p.m. for pre-
sentation of the Report of the
Directors, and Accounts to the
31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from Monday, the 12th
to Wednesday, the 14th May, 1919,
both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHINA REALTY CO. LTD.,

Secretaries and General Managers.

22359

THE S.S. "TUNGUS"

will leave Shanghai for

VLADIVOSTOCK

On the 16th instant.

For Freight (Godown accom-
modation at Vladivostock guaran-
teed) and Passage, apply to

S. HEIMANN & COMPANY,

19A Canton Road,

Telephone, Central 1604.

23470

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1488

We
Specialize
In

LOOSE-LEAF



**LEDGERS
BINDERS**

in
all
Grades
and
Sizes

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT Cable Add.:
Central 4774 25 Nanking Road, Shanghai Mackhauk

**REAL AMERICAN
PALM BEACH SUITS**

APPLY TO HENRY THE TAILOR

Temporary Office:

At 282 North Szechuen Road (South of Boone Road)

Radio Station open to traffic

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that the Undersigned has
totally restored its transmitting power from the damage by
Typhoon and already resumed its service as usual since May 6th,
1919. Messages for ships will be forwarded to Woosung through
The Chinese Telegraph Administration, the Bund, Shanghai, with-
out any additional cost to the sender.

Call Signal XSG

Radius of sending ... 750 Miles (Day)

1300 " (Night)

Wave Length ... 600 M for Ships

1600 M " all Land

Stations in China

Duties on Watch ... 24 Hours day and night

Rate ... 50 centimes per word no

minimum charge.

For further particulars and information please address to our
office at Woosung.

WOOSUNG WIRELESS STATION.

BOARD OF COMMUNICATIONS.

23469

LOST

LOST, from motor-car, Monday, a
steamer rug. Will finder please
reply to Box 153, THE CHINA
PRESS.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, flat suitable for doctor.
Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA
PRESS.

23511 M. 14

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 14

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, small house,
furnished or unfurnished. Must be
near French Park. Apply Box No.
156, THE CHINA PRESS.

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED, godown in the vicinity
of Bund, Canton and Szechuen
Roads. Must be ground and first
floor. Apply to Box 152, THE
CHINA PRESS.

23540 M.15.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 14

APARTMENTS

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
One large front room to let,
with full board, to couple or to
bachelor. Telephone North 482.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET

Well-furnished rooms, bathrooms and
verandahs attached, hot and cold
water. Kitchen under personal super-
vision.
70 and 72 Bubbling Well Road.

22207

TO LET, well-furnished rooms,
single or double, Western district,
telephone, tennis. Apply to Box
145, THE CHINA PRESS.

23545 M.16.

TO LET, cool pleasant apartment,
furnished, to let for the summer
months. Three rooms and bath,
kitchen and servants' quarters.
Telephone, tennis. June 1st for five
months. Tls. 75. Apply to Box
144, THE CHINA PRESS.

23550 M.15.

FOR RENT, from June 1st, un-
furnished flat, near French Park;
four large rooms, verandah, kitchen,
servants' quarters, etc. Apply to
Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.

23555

TO LET, room and board, 6 Way-
side Road. Madame Autoinette.

23456 M.20.

TO LET, four or five rooms, a
bathroom, a kitchen, and wide
verandahs. Apply to 41 Range
Road.

23570

TO LET with board, large newly
furnished flats, and single rooms
with private bathrooms attached.
All modern conveniences, tennis
court, garage, stabling and tele-
phone. Apply to Box 32, THE
CHINA PRESS.

23576

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER wanted for a young
Import and Export concern with
established connections and good
prospects. Applicant must be ex-
perienced businessman, with Tls.
10,000 capital. Address to Box 149,
THE CHINA PRESS, stating na-
tionality and references.

23556 M.15.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: American firm wants
competent lady stenographer. State
experience and salary expected.
Apply to Box 155, THE CHINA
PRESS.

23562 M.18.

WANTED by an American Cor-
poration from 1st July, for 4 or
5 months (with possibility for per-
manency), good all-round import
man with knowledge of metals,
hardware, sundries, etc. Capable of
superintending department. Send
references and state salary required
to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

23558 M.20.

WANTED by American Importing
and Exporting firm just opening,
experienced man, American prefer-
red, to take charge of office. Reply,
stating full particulars, to Box No.
146, THE CHINA PRESS.

23547 M.16.

WANTED by American Importing
and Exporting firm just opening
Compradore who has had special
experience in Exports. Reply, stat-
ing full particulars to Box 147,
THE CHINA PRESS.

23547 M.16.

WANTED, a Chinese clerk for a
foreign Fire Insurance office; man
with previous experience preferred.
Reply, stating references, age and
salary required, by letter, to Box
140, THE CHINA PRESS.

23590 M.15.

WANTED, a compradore for ex-
port/import firm. Good securities
and qualifications required. Apply
to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

23470 M.15.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14
and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-
floor and all second-floor, No. 16;
one half ground-floor and all
second-floor, No. 14. Will divide
to suit tenants' requirements. Ap-
ply premises or J. T. Hammond,
51 Szechuen Road.

22356

LARGE, bright godown, second
floor, Central district. Immediate
occupation. Apply to Box 246,
THE CHINA PRESS.

22354

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, expert steno-
typist, with a few years' experience
of office work, desires employment
after office hours. Apply to Box
142, THE CHINA PRESS.

23595 M.16.

POSITION WANTED: A
young widow, for many years resi-
dent in China, speaking different
languages, seeks position as lady's
companion or housekeeper in board-
ing house or hotel. Outports no
objection. Apply to Box 139,
THE CHINA PRESS.

23534 M.14.

MISCELLANEOUS

CAN anybody provide advertiser
with copy of poem of which either
title or ending of each verse is—
"Another Sad Victim to the Follies
of the Day." Apply to Box 154,
THE CHINA PRESS.

23569 M.16.

HOUSES TO LET

MOKANSHAN HOUSE: The
Venable or Talbot house, No. 144,
is offered for rent during the coming
season at a reasonable price. For
information apply to Rev. A. A.
Talbot, Tsing Kiang-pu, Kiangsu.

23541 M.18.

TO LET, from June 1st, modern
detached residence in fine locality,
five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per
month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi
Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.

24494

TO LET, 497 Avenue Joffre.
Residence containing six rooms, two
baths, attic. Hot and cold water.
Garden. Tls. 85.00 per month.
China Realty Co., Ltd.

23496

FOR RENT, large house on Sze-
chuen Road Extension, near Public
Park, two years' lease, furniture and
fittings to be taken over. Apply to
Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

23494

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, furni-
ed eight-roomed residence,
garage, stabling. Apply pre
J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen
Road.

2359

Provision Prices In Local Market

**Banque Belge Pour
l'Etranger**

Filiale de la Societe Generale de
Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS,
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin,
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and
Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Société Générale
Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Mercile Bank Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Banque.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne.
Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptes
National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank
New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China

**Nederlandsche Handels-
Maatschappij**
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £8,328,318)

Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,065,357)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Member	Pekalongan	Tebing-Ting
Djakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langkat	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank
of England, Ltd.

Places in Europe, Asia, Australia
and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives
for collection bills of exchange,
issues letters of credit on
branches and correspondents and
transacts banking business of every
description.

current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

an Bank

CH OFFICES
sin-Hankow

oration offers an American
y solicits your patronage. It
purpose of fostering and devel-
ment and the United States.
and TIME of our bank, its

fixed and saving accounts
U.S. Gold, Sterling and
purchased at best rates, or enter-

ed.
ned.
aphic payments effected in,

Wednesday, May 13, 1919.		
WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.91	29.91
Variation for 24 hrs.	+0.06	+0.06
Variation for 12 hrs.	+0.08	+0.08
Wind—Direction	E	ES
Wind—Miles per hour	2.5	5
Temperature (Fahrenheit)	51.9	51.9

Humidity	95
Nebulosity (0-10)	10
Painfall inches	—

Peking-Tientsin-Hankow



Wednesday, May 13, 1919.

WEATHER		4 A.M.
Bar.	at 23° F.	29.91
Variation for 24 hrs.		+0.06
Variation for 12 hrs		+0.08
Wind—Direction		E
Wind—Miles per hour		3.5
Temperature (Fahr.)		61°2
Humidity		95
Nebulosity (0-10)		10

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	14-20
Pork	"	25-30
Venil	"	25-30

Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	none
Sardine	"	35-40
Soles	"	16-30
Whitebait	"	20-22
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	60-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	\$6.00-11.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-20
Plover	"	8-12
Quail	"	20-32
Snipe	"	14-16
Teal	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	40-45

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,222,222)

Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,236 (about £1,063,353)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM,
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Capital (Paid-up) \$500,000

ervice Fund \$ 15,000.
 osts (Dec., 1918)... \$3,400,000.
 accounts carried in dollars, tael
 foreign currencies.
 anking by Mail.
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 rities.
 rrafts, both domestic and foreign
 hased or sold.
 xchange of dollars, taels and
 urrency currencies.
 cket Savings Bank for saving
 ll coins.
 AFE DEPOSIT BOXES for ren
 K. P. CHEN,
 General Manager.

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,
Reserve Fund Yen 25,000.

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster
and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and United
Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

(Established in 1917.)

statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000
Paid-Up Capital \$1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEL

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wushih
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yanschow	Shanghai

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.

Reserve Fund 391,347.

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangso Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650.
General Office: Central 2613 & 2650.

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin,
Toko, Mohegan, Kobe and Canton.
Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco,
Tokyo, Mohegan, Kobe and Canton.
Correspondents at the principal cities
throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current A/c
Deposits and Foreign Deposits in U.S.
Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y.
Interest at arrangement.

Interest allowed on Current A/c
Deposits in U.S. Dollars according to
arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts paid
promptly and at current rates.

Checks granted on approved securities.
Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking busi-
ness transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MUI, Sub-Manager.

Philippine National Bank
No. 15th St. & St. Louis

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:

37 Broadway, New York, and
throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in
the Orient, United States
and Europe.

Exchange Bought and Sold	
1890	1891
1892	1893
1894	1895
1896	1897
1898	1899
1900	1901
1902	1903
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2188	2189
2190</	

Commercial and Travellers'
Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 13, 1919.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate
 @ 5/3=Tls. 3.31
 @ exch. 74.2=Mex. \$5.13
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
 @ 124=Tls. 20.64
 @ 74.2=Mex. \$108.68
 Mex. Dollars Market Rate 73.875
 S'hai Gold Bars: 975 touch Tls.
 Copper Cash per tael 1820
 Native Interest Tls. .06
Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver 58d.
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 29
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. 84.68

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 5/3
 Demand 5/3 1/2
 India Nom. T.T. 348
 Paris T.T. 761
 Demand 764
 New York T.T. 123
 Demand 123 1/2
 Hongkong Nom. T.T. 68
 Japan T.T. 411
 Batavia T.T. 392 1/2
 Singapore T.T. 442
Bank's Buying Rates
 London Demand 5/4
 4 m/s. Cds. 5/5
 6 m/s. Cds. 5/5 1/2
 12 m/s. Cds. 5/6 1/2
 Paris Nom. 4 m/s. 784
 6 m/s. 784
 New York 4 m/s. 124 1/2
 6 m/s. 124 1/2
Roules Exchange
 Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roules
 Roules 2,400 =Tls. 100
 Roules 100 =Mex. \$4.00
Customs House Exchange Rates
 For May
 Hk. Tls. 3.50 @ 5/0 1/2
 " 1.77 @ 7/0 1/2
 " 0.77 @ 11/0 1/2
 " 1.00 @ 4/1
 " 1.00 @ 15
 " 1.00 @ 1.50
 " 1.00 @ Roules

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, May 13, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
 Anglo-Jayas Tls. 7.50
 Batu Anams Tls. 0.80
 Kroeowsks Tls. 11.25
 Cully's Dairy Tls. 14.00
 Yangtzepoo Cotton:
 Tls. 10.75 cash
 Tls. 10.50 June
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 33.00 June
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 129.00 June
 New Engineering Tls. 23.50
 Langkats Tls. 19.00 C. N. I. June
Unofficial
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 176.00 May
 New Engineering Tls. 24.50 June
 Tls. 24.50 June
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.) 230.00 June
 Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls. 10.50 June
 Langkats Tls. 18.75 C. N. I.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
 \$820.00
 Chemora Tls. 0.95
 Semambus Tls. 0.90

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
 Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
 10 Canton Road,
 Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIEN-TSIN
 Cable Address
ASTOR
 The leading hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
 Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
 Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.
 First Class Cuisine and Selected Collar under Foreign supervision.
 Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
 Hotel Motor-Cars and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.
THE MANAGEMENT

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 13, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
 Japan Government Bond 5%:
 Tls. 38.10 May
 Tls. 37.45 June
 Tls. 37.60 July
 Japan-China S. and W. Co.:
 Tls. 20.30 July
 Shanghai P. and S. Exchange:
 Tls. 19.00 May
 Tls. 20.60 July
Local Yarn:
 Water Moon 20's: Tls. 184.40 May
 Tls. 171.00 June
 Water Moon 16's: Tls. 164.80 June
 Tls. 153.50 July

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, April 25.—Today's rates were as follows:
 Consols, 2 1/2% for account 155 1/2
 French Rentes 3% for account 62
 Cheques on London at Paris Fr. 28.48
 Telegraphic Transfer on London at New York G. 84.68
 Japanese 4% Bonds Y. 861
 Rupee Paper, 3% Loan 1884-1885 Rs. 50
 Bar Silver 48 1/2 d.
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills) 3 1/2%
 Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days) 3/5 1/2
 Exchange Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days) 5/0
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares £100
 Shells (ord.) 18/12 1/2
 Indos (Pref.) 14/12 1/2
 Indos (Def.) 13 1/2/10 1/2

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, April 25.—Today's Metal prices were as follows:
 Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. 75 12 1/2
 American Electrolytic 99 20% Copper f.o.b. 80 10 0
 Lead L. B. c.f.f. per ton Nominal
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 24 5 0
 Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (15 extra in flask) 15 15 0
 Tinplates "I. C. W." 20/24 100 lbs. 112 sheets per case thin lined cases without hoops f.o.b. Wales 36 1
 Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers) 45 0 0
 Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%) 11
 Standard Tin (cash) 226 10 0
 Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b. 35 0 0
 Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b. 31 0 0
 Standard Tin (3 months) 225 0 0

CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

Lace! Lace! Lace!

KON YIH & CO.

Manufacturers and Exporters of all Kinds of
HAND-MADE LACES and EMBROIDERIES

Also dealers in
Human Hair, Hair Nets and Hair Filters

N.B. Goods sold in wholesale as well as retail lots
 94, Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

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TOURISTS TO TRAVEL TO ORIENT FROM U. S.

Ban On European Travelling Turns Great Numbers To The Far East

Washington, April 10.—Tourist travel to Seattle and other cities on the Pacific Coast and to the Orient will be greater during the coming summer than at any other time in history.
 This is the unqualified opinion of officials of the State Department and of the United States Railroad Administration. It is based on data compiled by traffic officials and by the passport bureau of the State Department.
 Literally hundreds of thousands of applications for passports to Europe have been turned down. Most of these petitions came from people who were desirous of travelling to Europe for pleasure. They will be directed to the western slope of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific seaboard cities by force of circumstances.
 Lets Down Bars
 The State Department has let down the restrictions on passports to the Orient, excepting the British colonies and Siberia, and passports will now be issued to people desiring to travel in the Far East for pleasure. The demand that those desirous of travelling to the Orient must prove that the trip is necessary to the welfare of their own and the country's business will be waived.
 The Railroad Administration will take advantage of the situation by extensively advertising the manifold scenic beauties of the various national parks and by making an excursion rate for all parts of the Pacific Coast from points east of the Mississippi River.
 "The excursion rates have not yet been worked out but you may say that they will be approximately one fare and a third for a round trip ticket," said an official of the traffic department today. "The rate will go into effect on or about June 1."

Stimulate Westward Travel
 In order to stimulate this westward travel the Railroad Administration has set aside a fund of \$50,000 to be used in advertising the various national parks, and as most of these are situated in the Northwest, this will naturally draw a lot of travel to Seattle.
 The Homeowners' Bureau is doing work of a similar nature, excepting that it will advertise the sections of the country where there are unappropriated tracts of land. This advertising will be general rather than specific, in that it will pertain to certain sections of the country rather than to the desirability of traveling by any particular railroad.
 The government, it would appear, is determined that the tourists of America shall see their own country before traveling abroad. Statistics in possession of the government show in the pre-war period more than 400,000,000 per annum was expended by Americans in European travel. Most of the European travelers,

the statistics show, started from east of the Missouri and north of the Potomac Rivers. They will not be debarrd from travel in foreign countries under the new rule but if they wish to go abroad next summer they will have to depart from some port of the Pacific seaboard, and first will have to travel from 2,000 to 3,000 miles through the United States.
 Ban Is Strict
 The ban on European travel is so strict that literally thousands of applications for passports from people who claim to have lost trace of relatives in the countries engaged in the war have been refused. They have been requested to get whatever information is obtainable through the Red Cross. European countries are short of food for themselves, and they do not want American tourists just now. The State Department is seeing to it that they do not get them.
 Mexico is also placed under the ban of the passport bureau. Passports will be issued, but only after the reason for going to that country has been carefully scrutinized. Passports are issued to South American countries in the ordinary way, but people who are traveling for pleasure are not likely to choose a route through the tropics, especially in the summer time.

For the last four years travel in the United States has been greatly restricted, and especially so for the last two years, when all of the available rolling stock was needed for the transportation of troops. During this period the Railroad Administration discouraged tourist travel as much as possible, and many people who

ordinarily would take a summer vacation in the mountains or at the sea coast, stayed at home and invested the money in Liberty Bonds.

One of the principal reasons why people travel in the summer is to escape the heat, in the opinion of traffic officials here, and for this and the other reasons stated, they expect that this summer the Northwest and Alaska will see more tourists than ever before.

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Reuter's Service
 London, April 25.—Today's prices and deliveries were as follows:
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WEATHER

Threats of rain in our regions. Possi-
bilities of thunderstorms in the
south and the southeast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 14, 1919

The China Peace Conference Breaks Up And The Next Step

THE China peace conference ap-
parently has gone on the rocks.
It is not a surprise. It was to be ex-
pected that it would. To those who
have recognized conditions in China
for what they are it was inevitable
that it would. The peace conference
was an attempt to reconcile two ir-
reconcilables. It was doomed to
failure from the start.

The cause is unimportant, for it is
but an outward symbol. It happens
to be disagreement over the restora-
tion of the old parliament and the
status of President Hsu and the
dismissal of certain Tientsin, but it
might just as well have been some-
thing else. When the Shensi ques-
tion was causing a deadlock in the
conference, THE CHINA PRESS said
that that question was of no impor-
tance and that when it was settled
some other issue of equal impor-
tance would be chosen as the symbol
of disagreement. And so it has been.
The disagreement was inherent in
the situation.

The North and South represent, not
a geographical division, but a division
between two absolute opposites,
neither sufficiently mature or ex-
perienced politically to understand or
to be able to put into practice or even
to desire compromise. This is not to
say that there are not on both sides
individuals who do know how to
compromise and would, but they are
in a minority and do not dominate
their respective sides. The two
could never rule together; as widely
separated as they are they could not
in any country. A Tuan Chi-jui and
a Wu Ting-fang, a Feng Kuo-chang
and a Tang Shao-yi, a Tao Ju-lin
and a C. T. Wang could not govern
a village together in peace. They
are at opposite poles on every possible
question, they are at the opposite
poles in fundamentals, they are of
different generations politically and
mentally. They could never rule
together. They do not know how to
compromise, perhaps they are even
too far apart for compromise. At
bottom they are irreconcilable. And
neither has the strength to conquer
the other. The convulsion of 1911—
perhaps it came too soon—left two
extremes and no middle ground. That
is China's position today. It cannot
fight out its civil war, it cannot make
peace.

What then? Shall China fall be-
tween the two to ruin? If it is left
to itself, yes. The alternatives are
ruin or guidance from outside. And
what shall "outside" be? There we
come back to the question discussed
in the editorial in this column yester-
day morning, to the issue that Japan
has raised in the disposal of Tsin-
tau; whether for China "outside"
means Japan or Japan and the West-
ern Powers, too. That issue must be
settled first. China hangs in the
balance until it is. If it is settled as
Japan wishes, China is no more. If
it is settled as the other Powers wish,
there is hope for China, provided the
other Powers can come together in a
firmer, higher and more disinterested
unity than they have in the past;
provided their action is informed
with more insight and understanding
than in the past; provided they are
more far-sighted than in the past;
provided they look more to ultimate
ends and less to immediate benefits
than in the past. But in any case
they cannot escape the responsibility.
China is definitely a world problem
and a world task, as much so as
Russia.

Turkey Confesses

Turkey's defeat has brought about
transformation in many fields, but
in none perhaps more conspicuous
to outside eyes than in the press.
The old familiar newspapers do not
come to us from Turkey these days,
and the names of the new organs
are strikingly significant. For in-
stance, there are Istiklal, which
means Independence, and Mutevakkat,
a pure Arabic word, which means
Interregnum, or Transition. The
editorial tone of the press, of course,
has changed with the disappearance
of the German Enver-Talât regime.
Something like public opinion, we
are told, is again possible, and criticism
of the Government is outspoken,
as may be judged from the Istiklal,
which observes:

"The instability of the Government
may prove more injurious and more
dangerous to the country than the
war. To enter the war was an un-
pardonable fault, but to that fault
were added greater and baser faults
and crimes. From these and from
the bad management of the war
very great responsibilities have re-
sulted. In one way or another
punishment will follow and justice
will be satisfied. Will the matter of
making peace, I wonder, be easier
than that of waging war? Making
peace will be more difficult.

"It is a more delicate problem,
especially for those who at the peace
negotiations are not found on the
side of the conquerors. But in this
painful position the only thing pos-
sible is to brace ourselves and wait
in patience. We think it can not be
claimed that the old and the new
Tewfik Pasha cabinets have shown
the efficiency requisite for meeting
rightly, and with due consideration
of all that is involved, the obliga-
tions of the hour. For, as the ques-
tion whether an Ottoman state shall
exist or not may rise in the dis-
cussions of peace, the responsibilities
involved will be no lighter than those
imposed by war conditions."

Turkey's plain duty in casting up
past accounts is defined by the
Mutevakkat, which says that it should
be animated by national and dis-
interested motives for the purpose
of "punishing those who have com-
mitted crimes against the interests
of the fatherland." This journal
proceeds:

"Therefore, all personal feeling
and ties of relationship must be
sacrificed to the welfare of the father-
land. No real criminal must be
shielded from the demands of jus-
tice. The existence and welfare of
the country demand just punishment
of the guilty, which is infinitely
superior to any claim of personal
friendship or consanguinity. Let us
look at the matter in a practical way.
The general sentiment of the world
is against us. If crime go unpunished,
the whole nation will be held at
fault. Every sentiment of justice
will be violated and our nation will
be condemned by the representatives
of states in the Peace Conference.
The country in time of war sacrificed
for her existence hundreds of thou-
sands of her noble and brave sons.
Why put personal interest before
public interest in shielding criminals
from the punishment due their
crimes? Let them be sacrificed for
the existence of the country."

From the Mutevakkat also we learn
that there is much suffering from
famine and disease in Constantinople,
and in the interior sections of
Turkey. Of conditions in the city, we
read:

"It is not necessary to go to the
poor quarters of the city to see with
one's own eyes the desperate suffer-
ing of our poor. On the main
thoroughfares hungry men, sick
women, naked children are trembling
on the bare pavements, crying,
moaning, sometimes actually dying
before one's eyes. It is heart-rend-
ing. The most one can do to help
what a mere drop it is! And beyond
what one sees, what multitudes there
are in their cold, bare, bedless rooms
starving from hunger and cold, and
dying!"

Topics In Brief

Trouble will start when the re-
turned hero suggests giving the first
girl baby a certain French name.—
Greenville Piedmont.

As the time for presenting the Allies'
bill for reparation draws nearer, Ger-
many shows increasing signs of in-
sanity.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Hun was licked because there
were too many nations against him.
He may get off light now for the same
reason.—Greenville Piedmont.

The Kaiser is said to be broke.
Even if that is so, he should cheer up
in the knowledge that so are a lot of
better men.—Newark News.

This theory that the removal of the
Hun seems to indicate that Bill is
some sort of adenoid.—Greenville
Piedmont.

The piece Mr. Wilson assigned to
Miss Columbia on the Peace Con-
ference program was "Keep the Home
Fires Burning," but she is develop-
ing an annoying habit of humming
out loud, "Where is My Wandering
Boy Tonight?"—Philadelphia North
American.

England As Bulwark Against Bolshevism

American Official Investigators Who Have Been Studying British Relations Of Capital And
Labor Say A Conservative And Orderly Revolution Will Ward Off The Red Peril There

Everywhere it is heard the ques-
tion whether the fabric of organiza-
tion in the Allied countries is safe
against revolutionary propaganda
and attack should the present strain
of suspense over the peace settle-
ment be protracted and readjust-
ments longer delayed.

An industrial commission com-
posed of American business men was
sent to Europe more than two
months ago to study these conditions
and all related reconstruction prob-
lems, particularly the causes under-
lying labor unrest in England. The
members, with the exception of one
who went to France to conduct similar
investigations there, returned to this
country a few days ago. They made
it a point while in England, as they
moved from one manufacturing
center to another, to get in touch
with every class in the industrial
life of the nation, from Government
representatives and leading business
men to representatives of the most
radical classes. With the commis-
sion was a man formerly active in
the English labor movement; it was
his duty to go ahead and arrange
for meetings with representatives of
all sections of the working class.
The commission, in conducting the
investigation, spent the day with
manufacturers and other business
men and the evening with dele-
gations from workmen's organiza-
tions and others agitating for social
change.

The result of the investigation is
reassuring; even in the most extreme
cases the traditional steadiness of
English character, its opposition to
methods of disorder and violence,
was found to be in evidence as an
anchor against revolutionary out-
break. E. T. Gundlach, head of the
commission, a Chicago business man,
said in Washington a few days ago:

"The air in England is full of
talk about revolution, but when we
came to analyze this talk in con-
versation with the workmen we find
what they mean by revolution is a
great change in the methods of the
Government. The British workmen
also talk a great deal about over-
throwing the Government. We must
remember that overthrowing the
Government in England means a
change of administration. Of course
there is a radical wave that really
wants something akin to a revolu-
tion, but I recall particular talks
with groups of ultra-radical workmen
who talked loud and long about the
fact that they were tired of waiting
and wanted a complete change in
the social structure now. On two
occasions I pinned these men down
by asking what they meant by 'now,'
and it turned out that they merely
wanted to start now, and proceed
gradually. I asked the most in-
telligent of the talkers in Glasgow
if he was a Bolshevik. He said no—
that he disagreed entirely with them
because they sought to accomplish
changes too suddenly. I asked how
long he expected it to take to bring
about a revolution. His answer was,
'Twenty years,' and he was one of
the very loud talkers. There is in
England an element which might
be termed Bolshevik—not unlike
that here known as the I. W. W.'s,
but unimportant comparatively as to
number.

"Everywhere we found the work-
ing classes aroused and alert. They
are seriously attempting to grasp
fundamentals of the problems facing
them. At Manchester we found
that workmen are, in a large degree,
spending their free time in school
studying economics instead of at
sports. The whole air is full of the
new era, and every workman thinks
he is going to have something to
say in this new era, but even those
who are theoretical Marxists, I
found, are by temperament wholly
opposed to any violent change. They
have been too long controlled by a
Parliamentary system.

"Unquestionably they are strongly
organized. The leaders of the so-
called Triple Alliance, composed of
the three big unions of coal miners,
railway men, and transportation men,
have got so much power that if
they went on a strike it seems as
if the whole of England would have
to submit. However, it was point-
ed out that this would be dictated
by a small minority, and, as a viola-
tion of the principle of democracy,
harmful to their interests in the long
run. The coal hearings began just
before we left, and there appeared
to be no difference of opinion on the
point that the coal miners had made
out an excellent case for better living
conditions. Whether the final out-
come will be the beginning of an-
other social order forced through
the nationalization of the coal mine
or whether this present trouble will
be settled by simply giving the min-

ers higher wages and shorter hours
remains as a problem.

"How do the conservative ele-
ment propose to meet any menace
of Bolshevism in England?"
"There is no great fear of any-
thing resembling Bolshevism in
England, provided the great major-
ity of workmen can be kept em-
ployed. How far the workers will
go in their demand for more and
more of the national products, and
more and more shares in the nation-
al industries remains to be seen.
However, with a very small minor-
ity which is opposed to harmony and
constitutional methods nothing more
is needed than a large army of un-
employed, or partly employed, labor
to create very serious danger—some-
thing one might describe as a Bol-
shevik menace. Again and again,
radical labor leaders with whom we
talked emphasized the point that they
were expressing, consciously or sub-
consciously, the desires of the
multitude. They recognize that they
have not the majority of the work-
ingmen supporting them in their pre-
sent radicalism, but they count upon
some upheaval of the industries to
bring out their desires. We must
not put these men down as devils,
many are sincere; some of them are
moved by a desire to be leaders and
some are mere cranks.

"In order to avoid the danger of
an army of unemployed rising to
follow these radicals, employers and
labor leaders who believe in orderly
procedure are agreed that the great-
est attention must be paid to the sub-
ject of employment. There is a
movement on foot now among busi-
ness men to keep up manufacturing,
even to the extent of stocking up
on goods, and every effort is being
made to stimulate non-war produc-
tion in order to keep men em-
ployed. In the office of Sir Stephen
Kent, one of the very wealthy men
in the Government service, who, as
Director of Demobilization, has
charge of employment, we saw tables
of figures showing how men are be-
ing systematically demobilized by
industries. In the engineering trade
a great many men are already out
of work, so men in that trade were
not being demobilized at the time
of our interview with Sir Stephen.
Employment offices are being greatly
enlarged.

"I was greatly surprised upon my
return to the United States last week,
after seeing how employment is be-
ing handled in England, to learn that
Congress had seen fit to cramp the
United States Employment Service
to such an extent that they had been
obliged to close up some 1,500 offices.
It may now be of interest to note,
however, that there is some rather
freely spoken criticism in England
of the British method of handling
the problem."

"What is being done in the way
of a permanent policy for meeting
labor unrest, irrespective of current
employment?"

"During the war the so-called
shop-steward movement grew inde-
pendently of the labor movement.
Local strikes were frequent, while
the national unions, owing to agree-
ments, were unable to strike. The
Government, seeking to bring about
a better adjustment between employ-
ers and employees, appointed a com-
mission, which has brought in a re-
commendation for a joint industries
council of employers and employees,
simple district councils, and simple
committees within the plants. This
system is being adopted in about
thirty industries and is the talk of
industrial England. It is known as
the Whitley system. It is the pur-
pose of the industries to dispose of
disputes by means of these councils
between employers and employees. It
is generally favored by the employ-
ers. We gave special attention to
the Whitley system in our investiga-
tion.

"Why did the commission spend
practically all its time in Great Brit-
ain? Because industrial history
shows some analogy between Great
Britain and the United States.
American development in many in-
stances has followed the British, not
because they know better, but be-
cause they have had longer expe-
rience. This similarity was particu-
larly emphasized recently, because dur-
ing the war events moved very fast.
Great Britain had four years of war,
while we had a year and a half.
They began to get their shop com-
mittees after six or eight months of
war, while we began to get our shop
committees after we had been in the
war for the same time. They had
certain types of labor troubles, and
we had certain types of labor
troubles. It is reasonable to sup-
pose that the events now taking

place in Great Britain will take place
here also in a more or less degree.

"The question we shall have to
meet is that we must get along with
these labor people. We cannot get
along by trying to smash the work-
men's organizations. The employ-
ers in England realize that this battle
has been fought, and that kind of
opposition has been abandoned. They
now believe in the conservative oc-
cupation of labor as one protection
against chaos, and they know that
the whole organization of labor, as at
present constituted, is at stake, and
that business, as owned and con-
ducted by individuals, that is, the
employers, is at stake, for these con-
servative types of organization do
not continue and show themselves
equal to meet the strain; the Bol-
shevik is waiting at the door.

"When I say Bolshevism, I do not,
of course, mean the precise Russian
type. But I do mean those who be-
lieve that industry can be run by
committees instead of individual
business men. That idea is abroad.
We have it in clubs and even among
business men. Most of us believe it
is an erroneous idea, not ultimately
for the best good and liable to lead
to great industrial troubles and pos-
sible revolution. I have no fear of
the latter, but I have seen enough
to know that the mere fear of the
thing is enough to unsettle condi-
tions. The unheeding employer and
the unheeding employee are only in-
juring themselves and helping their
common enemies, the I. W. W. and
other revolutionary radicals.

"I do not know just what is meant
by the word 'Bolshevism,' but if the
coal miners in England not only na-
tionalize the mines, but, as coal min-
ers, obtain control of the mines, it
seems to me that that is an applica-
tion of Bolshevism to one industry.
The nationalization of the industry,
meaning the control of the industry
by the public, is socialism, but the
control of the industry by the work-
ers within it, if I understand it cor-
rectly, is the ideal of the Bolshevik
in Russia. I am personally not op-
posed to any system, no matter by
what name you may call it, which
will help improve the happiness of
the world as a whole, but so far as
we understand the subject, these
Bolshevik ideals do not lead to any
good. We believe that managers
and private stimulus of industry are
necessary for the best conduct of
business for the benefit of both em-
ployers and employees. If we are
correct in this assumption, then some
tendencies in England are toward a
very serious disorganization of in-
dustry, and it is just because so many
people recognize this that I believe
conservative employers and employees
will unite in England, at least to a
large extent.

"One of the big things which we
could not very well touch in our
report, which will be made public
next week, is the very marked feel-
ing among the British that their for-
eign trade is at stake if this labor
unrest cannot be settled, and labor
men themselves feel that. And I
was greatly surprised to find that the
employers and even members of the
Great Britain Federation of Indus-
tries are talking with considerable
favor of international agreements be-
tween labor, hoping that labor or-
ganizations in various countries will
get together—the very thing they
looked upon a year ago as anarchy.
Of course, this can be accomplished
only by national organizations of
labor, not by employers. Employ-
ers are done with making war upon
labor organizations as we have
known them in the past, because
they fear a more formidable foe."

"We have Bolshevik elements in
this country, and if we don't look
out and cultivate harmony between
employers and conservative em-
ployees, and most of all, see to it that
the unemployment problem does not
spread to large proportions, we shall
have troubles on our hands, with
Bolshevik outbreaks aiming at labor's
taking control of industry. We must
have readjustments, better conditions
for the average worker than for-
merly existed. I think the danger
here is that employers are not wak-
ing up in outlining programs for
closer co-operation with their em-
ployees, whereas in Great Britain
nearly all employers have waked up.
That, I think, is where our greatest
danger of protracted labor distur-
bance lies."

Other members of the commission
were W. H. Ingersoll of New York,
George E. McElwain of Boston, Dorr
E. Felt of Chicago, F. R. Otis of
Atlanta, and R. J. Caldwell of New
York.

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The "Sakaki Maru," having had her Extraordinary Overhaul completed, will resume her Weekly Trips on Friday, May 16th, when she will leave Dairen for Shanghai via Tsingtao. The Service will be worked according to the following schedule until further notice:

"SAKAKI MARU," 3,402 tons
(Turbine, Twin Screw, Built specially for the service).
Will leave Dairen every Friday at noon, calling at Tsingtao.
Will leave Shanghai every Tuesday, according to tide, direct for Dairen.
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Freedom In The Home Surroundings

"It fairly makes me blush for you, my dear," said the mother of a very young housekeeper. "I should have felt I wanted to sink straight through the floor with shame."

"Well, really, I can't understand why, Mother," retorted the daughter, with a nonchalant toss of her head. "What ought I to have cared so much about? Just because the gingerbread gave out? It was only Betty, you know, one of my oldest friends. She didn't care if Jack had eaten up all the gingerbread at

luncheon. I just asked Anna and she answered me quietly enough; then we simply ate crackers and cheese. One can always do that. I don't think it made any difference at all, and I'm sure Betty was far more comfortable than if I had made a terrible fuss because the sweet I had depended upon for dinner had unwittlingly disappeared before the appointed time. Really, I've got to be natural, whatever happens."

Having announced that she was glad this had occurred in her daughter's house rather than in her own, the mother retired primly behind her book and conversation was at an end. But the mother's thoughts were not, for she could not avoid musing on this subject, says a writer in the Christian Science Monitor. After 25 years of careful and painstaking house-keeping, such a slip as the one described appeared to her inexcusable. One should make sure whether there were a proper sweet provided, before one invited a guest. It was the same way about everything in the house. Things should be kept always in immaculate order, knitting bags and magazines picked up, music folded and placed inside

the cabinet, chairs immediately restored to their old places as soon as vacated; all this in order that no one should chance to call and find even a mild form of disorder. Such had been the rule in this mother's home, during all her housekeeping regime. Her family, at least, had had good and severe training in order and neatness.

Then why was it, she reflected, that no sooner did her properly brought up daughter set up a little home of her own than she at once broke over all the rules of her girlhood? More than once, the mother had entered to discover a living room which looked very much as though it had recently been lived in. Perhaps a single blush rose had been placed on the extreme corner of a table, in order to be seen easily by some one sitting alongside; perhaps a book would be lying open on the couch, the pillows pressed closely against the wall, the music rack on the piano literally hidden behind open scores. Yet, in spite of all this, the place seemed to welcome her, to hold out big, comfortable arms to anyone who would enter, settle down and enjoy himself. Instead of rich and somber brocades

the armoire and the couch were concealed behind slip covers of cheerful, bright printed linen, all branches and leaves and gay birds such as nature never knew. Although it was most improper for a formal room, yet it was surely pretty. The mother could not quite tell what to make of it all; she and the daughter seemed to live in different worlds.

Of course, it is again the old, old story of the middle path—cherishing a worthy ideal of order, but not letting it make one uncomfortably aware of its existence. Cleanliness and neatness may be quite unconscious; they need not confront one offensively upon entering a room. Why not keep them in submission to one's likes and comforts? A room may easily be distinctly and appropriately orderly and presentable, without one's insistence upon formality. Why not leave a ball of knitting wool or a magazine in plain sight, if the occasion arises? A room is intended to be lived in. Hasn't that daughter gained a step in naturalness and true freedom?

the distance between them, it was an easy matter to arrange the room in orderly, congenial rows; in fact, they almost arranged themselves both by size and by subjects, so that my bedside bookcase is to use a thing of harmony and a great joy.

"I stained it myself, too, black to go with the rest of my furnishings, and, before it was built, visualized it as quite complete with its own and the surrounding decorations. The old Japanese stencil, mounted on orange, which shows through the delicate black tracery of the cox-wobly design, seemed to be just the thing to hang upon the pale gold wall behind the bookcase; and, for the broad top, I felt that a seven-branched candlestick of brass was the one and only adornment. So I hunted through old brass shops until I found exactly what I wanted, and by the time the carpenter had finished his work and I had done the staining myself, the candlestick was ready."

"Recently I have altered the decoration, as you see. One friend presented me with this tall old French pot of beaten brass, with bands of copper—so like the things one sees in every day usage in little towns of France and Belgium; another gave me this bowl of orange luster, and these two fitted together so perfectly just here that I moved the candlestick to a new home, to which it seems to belong just as much as it did in this place. I do not mean, by having things to fit certain places, that they can never be changed about, you see, but I do not want to have anything anywhere in my home that does not melt into the surroundings and give those who see it the feeling that it really belongs, and is related to the other things that belong, that it is a carefully thought out part of the home. To me, that is one of the secrets of furnishing a real home: a home that one can truly enjoy, without becoming subject to the bondage of things."—Christina Baldwin

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Making The Bookcase Fit The Books

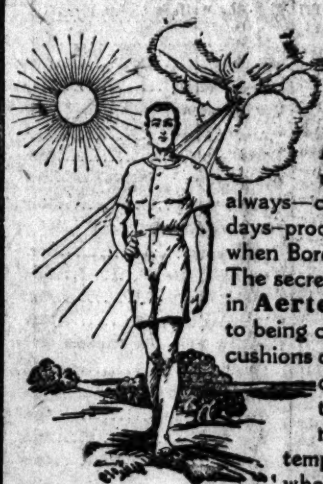
It was not all the ordinary bookcase that one may buy in a shop, that was quite evident at the first glance; for its size, shape, and finish all pointed conclusively to the fact that it was made not only for the particular spot which it adorned, but also, or so it certainly seemed, for the particular books that filled its shelves. The caller in the new home, being an old and favored friend, made no attempt to conceal her interest.

"Please tell me about that bookcase," she asked. "I am sure that it, like your other possessions, has a story."

"Yes," was the reply. "It has; a very simple story. You have heard me expound my theories on house furnishings before, so, of course, you grasp its underlying idea. I believe in having my furniture fit the place in which it is to be used, and so that bookcase was built, according to very careful measurements, to stand right there between the fireplace and the stairway. It took a great deal of careful measuring to have the proportions exactly right, there had to be sufficient space left on each side to make it graceful rather than clumsy, and the height had to be gauged very carefully, for the same reason. Then, of course, there were the books to consider. My other book-

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Captain W. Meltrains, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Wednesday, May 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, May 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, May 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyung Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, May 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nankin, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will leave on Friday, May 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Sanyang Maru, Captain A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, May 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott, N. Y. K. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, May 14, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Hsintah, Captain J. Glue, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sanyang, Captain J. Gibb, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, May 15, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepo Wharf on Thursday, May 29, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tushien, Captain E. E. Tushien, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 15, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN, DAIREN & TSING-TAO.

The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepo wharf on Thursday, May 15, at 12 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TIEN-TSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration S.S. Kwangping, will despatch on Friday, May 16, For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave on Saturday, May 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Foreign Ports

KEELUNG (Formosa).—The Str. Shinno Maru, Captain S. Nishijima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepo Wharf on Friday, May 16, at 2 p.m. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

LONDON and ANTWERP.—The Steamer Amur Maru, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on Thursday, March 28. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES via GENOA.—The Steamer Indo Maru, Captain T. Yendo, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on Saturday June 7. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer Andes Maru, Captain K. Goko, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on Tuesday, June 10. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Cadaretta Apr. 13
Tancred Apr. 16
Satanita Apr. 17
Astrol Apr. 18
China Apr. 25
Ecuador Apr. 27
Tenyo Maru May 10

For Tacoma

Arabia Maru Apr. 15
Manila Maru Apr. 16

For Seattle

Suwa Maru May 9
Monteagle Apr. 11
Bessie Dollar Apr. 18
Melville Dollar Apr. 24
Empress of Russia May 10

For New York Via Panama

Lowther Castle Apr. 19
For London, etc.

Cardiganhire Apr. 13
Iyo Maru Apr. 14
City of Bristol Apr. 15
Laomedon Apr. 17
Basano Apr. 18
Carnarvonshire Apr. 19
Chitoku Maru Apr. 24
Somedone Maru Apr. 26
Nellore Apr. 26
Atsuta Maru Apr. 29
Pelorus May 3
Glengyle May 4
Carmarthenshire May 4
Shidzuoka Maru May 12

For Liverpool

Telamon Apr. 17
Pukling May 11

For Marseilles

Luzon Maru Apr. 13
Paul Lecat May 10

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Mylla Apr. 24

For Bombay

Dunera Apr. 10

Toyo Maru 2 Apr. 20

Hejaz Apr. 26

For Java

Tjiliwong May 9

For Saigon

Balestrand Apr. 13

For New Castle (Australia)

Hwahting Apr. 9

Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.S. s.s. Kwangse left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Nankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Hwahting (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara is scheduled to leave London for Shanghai and ports on May 12.

The L.C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luey will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The H.Q. s.s. Tehshing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru with mails left Moll for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf about noon today. The Kumano leaves for the same port on Saturday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, with 1231 bales of cotton yarn, 701 bales of raw cotton and passengers from Bombay, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia left Yokohama for Shanghai yesterday and is due at Woosung on Friday night.

The Sui Peh Steamship Co.'s s.s. Ming Shan, carrying mails, made a very fast voyage from Hongkong to Shanghai. The time being 3 days and 8 hours from anchorage to anchorage. The Ming Shan is under the command of Captain Novik.

Passengers Arrived

Per P. and O. s.s. Dilwara from Bombay: Dr. J. A. and Mrs. Funk, Lt. Col. Sir Hector and Lady Denings, Mrs. Hemitt, child and infant, Miss Rendall, Messrs. T. H. Khambata, J. Bhal Behram, R. Jenkins, from Colombo: Mr. M. and Mrs. Friedman and child, Messrs. Podlischick, Padwa, from Singapore: Mrs. Tarrow, Mrs. Acton, Mrs. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Kossman, Mr. and Mrs. Le Terve, from Hongkong: Messrs. N. W. Van Cortlandt, A. H. Tait, M. H. Pearson, W. P. C. Stratford, Routledge, G. Doolomal, Chen Tse-yan, Jih Sun, Luoock; from Calcutta to Kobe: Mrs. G. S. Sandis, Mr. B. S. Lockhart.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow: Mrs. Goehler and child, Mr. Emerson.

Per C.M. s.s. Tachang from Ningpo: Misses Haas, Mr. Martin.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow: Mrs. Brawman and child, Mrs. Sherman and child, Mrs. Kelly and child, Mrs. and Miss Bowles.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru for Japan: Mr. and Mrs. J. Geth, Mr. and Mrs. Lefevre, Mrs. I. Boutrakoff, Mrs. Merville and infant, Mrs. I. Stree, Messrs. Kaganatsu, Hamaya, Delbourg, Mandell, C. Sanders, S. Droshnicov, Jenkins, Takata, Paad, J. H. Crocker.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the O.R.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 a.m.

Friday, May 23, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.P. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

C. N. C.

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YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengden, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sgan and Kifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. Ecuador June 21	S.S. Ecuador June 28
S.S. Ecuador July 19	S.S. Colombia July 26

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VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 12	Japan	Yoko Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 15	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 13	—	Misaki Maru	Br.	M.B.K.
Mar. 16	—	Mitsuki Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 20	—	Marie Barnard	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 6	Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr. 8	Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	W. & Co.
Apr. 22	Hongkong	Kwangtung	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 26	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chn.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 27	Hongkong	Mongyul	Chn.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 1	Japan	Kwanglee	Chn.	T. W. C.
May 1	Tsingtao	Chienan	Chn.	T. W. C.
May 4	Tsingtao	Fukuyo Maru	Jap.	M. M. & Co.
May 7	Vladivostok	Neuralia	Jap.	M. M. & Co.
May 7	Ningpo	Shinsei Maru 10	Jap.	S. Yok.
May 10	Chinwangtao	Shinsei Maru	Br.	V. F.
May 10	Japan	Melan	Am.	Scovry
May 10	Japan	Upolu	Br.	O. Thoresen
May 10	Japan	Hatsu Maru	Jap.	Jap.
May 10	Japan	Sanyu Maru	Jap.	Jap.
May 10	Japan	Wanli	Chn.	S.F.S.N. Co.
May 10	New York, etc.	St. Mihel	Chn.	M. & Co.
May 10	Cruise	Chienan	Chn.	Customs
May 11	Hongkong	Suiyang	Chn.	M. & Co.
May 11	River ports	Suiyang	Chn.	J.M. & Co.
May 11	Liverpool, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 11	Japan	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
May 11	Japan	Chihaya Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 11	Japan	Sakurajima Maru	Jap.	C.I.E.L. Co.
May 11	Hongkong	Hopsang	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 11	Canton	Hwahkuel	Chn.	B. & S.
May 11	Cruise	Luhshing	Chn.	Customs
May 11	Hankow	Kiangtung	Chn.	S. Shaw
May 11	Japan	Shinsei Maru	Chn.	Chn.
May 11	Japan	Hiro	Chn.	K.M.A.
May 12	Chinwangtao	Shinsei Maru	Chn.	S.F.S.N. Co.
May 12	Chinwangtao	Shengking	Chn.	B. & S.
May 12	Tientsin, ports	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 12	Japan	Kenkyu Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May 12	Japan	Kokutsu Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
May 12	Japan	Shokiku Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 12	Japan	Rokkosen Maru	Chn.	B. & S.
May 12	River ports	Changon	Chn.	G. & Co.
May 12	River ports	Chungking	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 12	River ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 12	Amoy	Nattica	Br.	D. & Co.
May 12	Hongkong	Tientsin	Br.	D. & Co.
May 12	Hongkong	Celtic Prince	Br.	D. & Co.
May 12	Hongkong	Shinon	Br.	D. & Co.
May 12	Hongkong	S. V. Korenaes	Br.	D. & Co.
May 13	Foochow, etc.	Westvace	Br.	O. S. K.
May 13	Hongkong	Kokoku Maru	Br.	P.O.S.N. Co.
May 13	Bombay	Hwaikun	Br.	P.O.S.N. Co.
May 13	Hongkong	Dilwara	Chn.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 13	Japan	Kwangtah	Chn.	S. Shokai
May 13	Japan	Kafuyingfat	Chn.	Customs
May 13	Japan	Pingching	Chn.	O. S. K.
May 13	Japan	Shinno Maru	Chn.	R.V.P.
May 13	Japan	Astrahan	Am.	R.A.T. Co.
May 13	Japan	Javary	Jap.	S. Shokai
May 13	Japan	Kenkyu Maru 3	Chn.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 13	Japan	Kiangwah	Chn.	C.M.S.N. Co.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, and Antwerp).

*AMUR MARU Tons Capt. Arrive Leave
15,000 I. Hamada, May 27 May 29
FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

*ANDES MARU Tons Capt. Arrive Leave
15,000 K. Goko, June 8 June 10

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Genoa).

*INDO MARU Tons Capt. Arrive Leave
10,000 Y. Yendo, May 30 June 1

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

*AFRICA MARU Tons Capt. Arrive Leave
20,000 H. Yamamoto, May 26 May 27

*ARABIA MARU Tons Capt. Arrive Leave
15,000 T. Saito, July 19 July 20

FOR HONGKONG

CANADA MARU Tons Capt. Arrive Leave
12,000 T. Bando, May 28 May 29

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, and England:
KAGA MARU 12,500 Capt. N. Segawa, May 26
YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Okamoto, June 9

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.
FUSHIMA MARU 11,000 Capt. T. Iriwawa, June 27
KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. S. Koma, July 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)
KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Iizono, May 23
YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, May 30

MOJI, KOBÉ AND OSAKA LINE
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. H. Kawai, May 17
KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, May 21
TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, May 24
YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. H. Nojiri, May 24

KOBÉ TO SEATTLE
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. M. Machida, June 8

FOR JAPAN
TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Sekine, May 16

FOR HONGKONG
KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, June 23

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
FUSHIMA MARU 11,000 Capt. T. Iriwawa, June 27

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).
AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. F. C. Cope, May 21
TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. M. Nishimura, June 25
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. G. Yamazaki, July 23

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. ISHUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail	Local
101.	1.	0	dep. Peking arr. Mukden	14.50	17.30
20.35	8.35	84	dep. Tientsin arr. Peking	16.53	19.33
22.45	11.12	84	dep. Tientsin arr. Peking	16.53	19.33
23.50	11.47	84	dep. Tientsin arr. Peking	16.53	19.33
24.00	11.25	824	dep. Tientsin arr. Peking	16.53	19.33
19.35	11.25	824	dep. Tientsin arr. Peking	16.53	19.33

Local	Mail	Exp.	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Exp.	Mail	Local
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55	7.78	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	7.78	13.05	11.25	14.25
16.40	19.20	18.05	148	10.53	8.47	11.58
19.57	22.12	20.21	1	8.06	6.59	8.30
7.	22.03	20.31	220	2.59	1.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.51	286	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.58	318	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	3.02	0.45	318	3.39	0.02	12.58
16.30	6.55	8.16	377	1.20	21.24	3.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	23.39	19.20	6.30
9.	9.00	4.47	—	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	10.02	8.38	523	19.53	14.55	14.09
11.51	10.20	8.40	—	16.43	10.50	8.17
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	15.30	9.20	6.40
20.08	18.55	18.00	681	—	—	—

Exp.	Exp.	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Exp.	Exp.
22.00	14.20	0	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	7.55	23.00

Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line	Liuchow-Tientsin Branch Line
13.10 4.10 a. Yenchow 12.08 23.53 21.30 15.40 9.30 a. Liuchow 9.30 15.50 21.40	14.03 5.05 a. Tientsin 11.15 23.00 22.40 17.50 10.40 a. Tientsin 4.15 14.40 19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST".
The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class sleeping, dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.
Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Hanchow or Pukow.
By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

GERMAN CENSORSHIP'S STUPIDITIES REVEALED

Former Director Of Krupp Works Exposes Deceptions Practised On People

DEFEAT NEVER ADMITTED

America's Position As Neutral Continually Distorted And Her Power Misrepresented

Berlin, March 11.—Revelations of the "stupidity and cunning" of German newspaper censorship, which for more than four years obsessed 70,000,000 people with the hope of an impossible victory, hid from them the news of Prussian defeats and at last contributed to the downfall of the structure of pretence it had raised, are brought out here in a remarkable pamphlet said to have been inspired by Dr. Wilhelm Muehlton, formerly director of the Krupp works, whose exposure of Germany in 1918 as the real instigator of the war sent him into voluntary exile in Switzerland.

The pamphlet, entitled "How We Were Lied To," is published ostensibly under the name of Kurt Muehlton, a former Austro-German war correspondent. It is filled with instances of military duplicity, showing the efforts that were made to conceal from the German people everything of a discouraging nature that had to do with the war.

Newspaper editors, according to the document, were forbidden under dire penalties to discuss any subjects relating to the war without the approval of hundreds of Government censors operating through twenty-one newspaper bureaus and various branches of the Government. The Lusitania sinking and the submarine controversy with the United States was so skillfully maneuvered in the press that for many months the people were led to believe that the negotiations were taking "a course favorable to us."

Many Falsities Employed
Only such news was published as

the militarists thought would favorably affect public opinion, and to carry out this purpose, the pamphlet points out, all kinds of falsities were employed. Secretary Lansing, for instance, was reported as being ill and on the verge of leaving office. A hopeless breach was also said to have arisen between the American Secretary of State and President Wilson. These items, appearing in all the German papers and bearing the apparent sanction of the authorities, were believed readily by the populace.

Dr. Muehlton, who in his earlier revelations accused the then Emperor William of having issued the order "Take no more prisoners," points out the astonishing fact that not once in all of the German war reports can be found any admission that the first battle of the Marne was a German defeat. The only thing that the German High Command was able to report about that terrible reverse was disguised in the words: "In the western theater of the war the operations, details of which cannot yet be published, have led to a new battle which is developing favorably. Reports spread by the enemy unfavorable to us are false."

The former head of the great munition plant at Essen, who possessed complete information as to the operation of the military authorities here, declared that "there was hardly a day during all the long war when the editorial offices of the German daily press were not honored by the receipt of confidential communications, orders and prohibitions from the censorship authorities calculated to limit free expression of opinion on the most vital questions and ultimately to throttle it."

Some Forbidden Topics
The Germans, for instance, never were to be charged with conducting a "ruthless" U-boat war, but rather an "unlimited" or "boundless" war. Descriptions of devastation in France and Belgium were forbidden, and all references to barbarism and wanton destruction were taboo, with the significant expression: "The army knows when to use force and when to be mild." Details of the closing down of factories, coal and food shortages, poor crops and the employment for prisoners of war in

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI

to

VANCOUVER

Sailings For Vancouver

S.S. "MELVILLE DOLLAR" MAY 15
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" JUNE 1

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE																		
SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME																		
SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU — "DOWN"										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH — "UP"								
STATIONS		Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	STATIONS		Local	Express	Local	Local			
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.54	16.50	17.50	18.50	Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55	8.50	9.20			
Shanghai	arr.	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.08	17.08	18.08	19.08	Hangchow	arr.	7.00	8.30	9.25	10.00			
Shanghai South	dep.	7.56	9.22	10.38	15.18	16.18	17.18	18.18	19.18	Changai	arr.	7.04	8.45	9.40	10.15			
Hangchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.58	15.38	16.38	17.38	18.38	19.38	Yehou	arr.	7.15	9.23	10.28	11.00			
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	Kashai	arr.	7.48	9.53	11.05	11.40			
Longhai Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.30	17.30	18.30	Shanghai	arr.	9.05	10.47	12.00	12.50			
Shanghai	dep.	8.39	10.48	12.05	15.07	17.42	18.42	19.42	20.42	Longhai Junction	arr.	8.10	10.38	11.38	12.08			
Shanghai	arr.	9.51	11.52	13.25	16.58	18.49	19.49	20.49	21.49	Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.55	11.55	12.25			
Shanghai	dep.	7.40	10.25	13.30	14.35	17.22	18.20	19.20	20.20	Longhai Junction	arr.	10.30	11.35	12.05	12.35			
Shanghai	arr.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	17.58	18.58	19.58	20.58	Shanghai	arr.	10.40	11.44	12.14	12.44			
Shanghai	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24	19.24	20.24	21.24	Shanghai	arr.	10.46	11.51	12.21	12.51			
Shanghai	arr.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19	20.19	21.19	22.19	Shanghai	arr.	11.00	12.05	12.35	13.05			
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.55	20.55	21.55	22.55	Shanghai	arr.	11.00	12.05	12.35	13.05			

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU										KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.										ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO									
Konzenchiaio	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	10.10	12.25	15.20	17.20	Konzenchiaio	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25										
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12										
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	Hangchow	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12										
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	14.55	16.55	19.40	Konzenchiaio	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	14.55										

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	\$420 B.
Chartered	250 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$500 B.
North China	Tls. 230 B.
Union of China	\$900
Yangtze	\$232 1/2 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$160
Hongkong Fire	\$350
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	\$160
Indo-China Pref.	170/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 321
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Oriental Coal	21/-
Shub	\$21 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$155 B.
New Dock	Tls. 127 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 25 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 85 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$97 x B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 75 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 55
Wahaiwai Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.) ..	Tls. 60
China Realty (pref.) ..	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-w.	Tls. 220 B.
E-w. Pref.	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 162 1/2 B.
Oriental	Tls. 82 1/2 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 175 B.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 104 B.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butter Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	\$150 B.
Green Island	Tls. 191 CNI S.
Langkai	Tls. 5
Major Bros.	Tls. 115
Shanghai Sunatra	Tls. 115
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$12 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$80
Lane, Crawford	\$98
Moutrie	\$82
Watson	\$61
Weeks	\$12 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 51
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 31 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 31
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.85
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 21
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Cheong United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 71
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.00 B.
Domination	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 54 B.
Gula Consolidated ..	Tls. 13.90
Kamunting	Tls. 51
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 15
Kota Bahru	Tls. 51
Kroowok Java	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 10
Pengkalian Durian ..	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Pernama	Tls. 21
Rajah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samarang	Tls. 0.771
Seakas	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.21
Semawang	Tls. 81
Shanghai Kiebang ..	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
Shanghai Pref.	Tls. 6
Shanghai Tahan	Tls. 11
Sungai	Tls. 1
Sungai Duri	Tls. 4
Sua Manglis	Tls. 4
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.63
Taiping	Tls. 11
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80
Tebong	Tls. 15
Uluohi	Tls. 11
Ziangbe	Tls. 31 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber ..	Tls. 250 B.
Cally Dairy	Tls. 14 B.
Shai Bisc. and Abn. ..	Tls. 14
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 211
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone ..	Tls. 77 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 188
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Per R.D. s.s. Melville Dollar May 15	
For Japan:	
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Cmi Maru .. May 14	
For United Kingdom	
Per B. & S. s.s. Lycan .. May 20	
For Europe</	

Amusements

Victoria Theatre

SHOWING

LAST NIGHT

Tonight, May 14th

"MY FOUR YEARS"

IN

GERMANY"

IN TEN PARTS

Lyceum Theatre

SATURDAY NIGHT

May 17th

And Following Nights


LAURA GUERITE
REVUE COMPANY

 In a Series of the Latest
 New York and London Revues
 and Vaudeville

 Commencing with a Colossal
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"In Ten Great Bites"

 A Variety Entertainment of
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 The "One Man Music Hall"
GEORGE ROSS

and

Full Company of 22 Artists

Secure Your Seats Early!

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ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

Tonight

"The Count of Monte Cristo"
 THE FINAL EPOCH

Also showing

"The Million Dollar Mystery"
 12th and 13th Episodes

SHOWING

from

Moutrie's

The First Four Episodes

"Green Stain Mystery"

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl	Br	UBA	Rus	Jap	Reg.
Today.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Hopson	9.30					9.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hopson	10.00					9.30
Japan Ports	Uni Maru	9.30	9.30				9.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00					17.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	10.00					9.30
River Ports	Trans & Str.	22.00					22.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Suizung						
Via Tientsin	Koonshing	9.30					
Hankow	Chungking	17.00					
Japan & America, via Moll.	Omi M.					10.00	9.30
St. Louis and America via Russia and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train			17.00			17.00
Ningpo	Hain Peking	15.00					
Tientsin	Train	17.00					
Hankow	Train	17.00					
Vladivostok	do	17.00					
Tomorrow.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suizung	10.00					9.30
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	do	10.00					9.30
Via P. & H.	Trans & Str.	22.00					22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shengking	9.00					9.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Suizung						
Australia, via Hongkong	Via P. & H.	17.00					17.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00					17.00
Amoy and Swatow	Tientsin	10.00	10.00				9.30
Japan & America	M. Dollar	17.00					16.30
Friday, May 16.							
Japan Ports	Chikugo Maru	10.30					
Over Ports	Trans & Str.	22.00					22.00
Manila direct	E. of Asia	17.00					16.30
Japan & America, via N'aki	Chikugo Maru					11.00	10.30
Saturday, May 17.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Pengden	9.00					9.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Pengden	9.00					9.30
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	22.00					22.00
Hongkong	Yingchow	17.00					
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	11.30					
Japan & America, via Moll.	Kumano M.					12.00	11.30
Sunday, May 18.							
Japan Ports	Timba Maru	10.00					9.30
Monday, May 19.							
Hongkong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Dilwara	10.00					9.30
Tuesday, May 20.							
United Kingdom, via Suez	Lycen	15.00					
Friday, May 23.							
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe via U.S.A.	Colombia	17.00					17.00

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tientsin, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

 a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
 b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train
 Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than these closed for the previous night's train.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Tonight, May 14th and 15th

A GREAT PATHE PLAY

"MORAL SUICIDE"

OR

"THE SLAYING OF A SOUL"
 Are rich widowers always the prey of the adventures?
 Judging by the frequency of the employment of this plot
 for some of the most successful stage and screen dramas
 there must be some foundation in fact for this popular belief.

 COME AND SEE THIS FINE 7-REEL FILM
A PHOTOGRAPHIC GEM

AND

AN ALL-STAR CAST.

John Mason.

Leah Baird.

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(Continued from Page 7)

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